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TRIBE IS NEAR EXTINCTION

Only a Few Left of the Schaghticoke Indians in Connecticut.

The Schaghticokes, the last Indian tribe of Connecticut, are fast becoming extinct. According to the last census only twenty-five members of the tribe remain on their farms on the barren hills. Perhaps seventy others are scattered in other parts of the state. The tribe was founded more than 200 years ago by a Pequot, Gideon Mauwee, a wandering Indian who hailed from Derby and who traveled into New York state to make a new settlement. On his way home again he got into the county of Kent and settled there. He induced about him a tribe of 200 members or more, consisting of Mohegans from the Hudson valley and Waramaugs from New Milford.

So long as the Moravian missionaries lived at among them and taught them they prospered, but soon the white settlers began to circulate stories that the missionaries were arming the Indians to fight the whites.

When the New York legislature passed a law requiring the missionaries to qualify themselves by oath not to engage in any such practice. To take such an oath was contrary to the religious beliefs of the Moravians and therefore the missionaries packed up bag and baggage and left for their old home at Bethlehem, Pa. Many of their Indian converts followed them to Pennsylvania and the tribe was weakened.

In 1752 the Connecticut legislature gave to the Schaghticokes a grant of land in these hills and appointed an overseer for them, for they had already become incapable of managing their own affairs. Little by little the land has been sold off and their numbers have dwindled.

Now the remnant of the tribe just supply their immediate needs by raising vegetables on their stony farms and making baskets to sell to summer visitors.

The helplessness of the tribe was seen back in 1771 when the chief selectors sent this appeal for help to the Connecticut general assembly:

"We poor Indins at Scatcug in the town of Kent, we desire to the most honorable Sembly at New Haven. We are very much pressed by the Nepaurage people praking our fences and gates and turning their cattle in our garden and destroying our fruits the loss of our good friend four years ago which we desire for a nother overseer in his sted to take Care of us, and that we are not ronged by the people we make choice of Elisha Swift of Kent to be our trustee if it be pleasin your minds."

Elisha Swift evidently pleased the general assembly, for he landed the job.

During the last century the personal property of the tribe has decreased in value about $1,000 and is now worth only $3,811.

Many of the older members of the tribe still cling to the old Indian custom of gathering and smoking lobelia, called Indian tobacco by the Yankee neighbors. But a few of the younger members have taken to cut plug and other varieties of smoking tobacco.

The oldest member of the tribe is Eunice Kilson, aged 84 years. He has always favored schools and to his score of children he gave the best education the land afforded.

ITEMS

From the Place Where Society Really Has a Good Time.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geer, in Perry township, last night a party was held in honor of Mrs. Emma Geer, who, with her daughter May, left this week to Williamsburg to visit her sister, Mrs. Collinwood. Giles Geer, wife and daughter, Oscar Snell, Charlie and Arthur McKibbin and Mrs. Barker were there. Popcorn and candy were served and a royal good time was enjoyed by all. The country is the place to go to have a good social time. The whims and fancies of "society" and the cold-blooded stiff formalities are abandoned and a hearty good time prevails.

C. L. Beckley has returned from Colorado, where he removed about a year ago, and will establish a blacksmith shop in the building adjoining Odle Bros.'s barn, east of the Commercial hotel. We welcome him back. He and family are fine people. All were sorry when they left and are now received at their return. Success to them.

Andrew Harvey has accepted a "sit" in his father's meat market on the north side square and will learn the trade. Andy is a good boy and no doubt will make a success of it. With such an experienced and skillful instructor as Mr. Leon in the shop with him, he certainly has a good chance.

One of the finest pieces of work we have ever seen was done by A. D. Gibson, the blacksmith, when he welded a big spring on Herbert King's buggy. It was broken in two places.—Homfield (Ia.) Farmer.

The Courage of Conviction.

The man who taught President Roosevelt to box, in his Harvard days, has shown the beginnings of that personal courage and aggressiveness which comes to a fight, which all the world has since seen and admired. Now he is the man who played ball with the present chief executive, with a vim showing beyond all question how much in his early days Roosevelt was possessed of the courage of his convictions as to what was right. While we had a first-rate club, "The Osceola," with the President's neighbor, Ted Weeks, for our captain, and W. J. Hoggs, who was his secretary when he was governor at Albany, and Amos Tuthpp, as members. I was second baseman.

I remember one game when Roosevelt acted as umpire—he was then but fifteen, I should say. We were playing against the team from Huntington, a larger town than Oyster Bay, some fifteen miles away, but so good a rival that the competition to run red-hot. I have seen some of those ball games end up in a general riot. This particular match was played on neutral grounds, half way between the two towns—and I remember now that Roosevelt umpired by accident, the regular man having been disabled by a foul tip with which the first ball pitched.

But he proved a dandy; had every rule down fine, and showed the best of courage in giving decisions. The big players of the Huntington club couldn't bully a thing with the little umpire. Several times the two clubs rushed in and surrounded him, the whole eighteen players and about a hundred rooters making at the same time, but Roosevelt stood his ground and stuck to every decision he gave; and they were always fair ones. That was the first game, too, that I remember an umpire's insisting the bases to watch close decisions.

We won our game, 23 to 19, after hard hitting play and kicking for three hours—and then both teams gave three hearty cheers for the little umpire, declaring he was the best we ever had."

THEY NEVER RETURN.

Umbrellas strayed from clubland's halls
Some come back, though not in silk;
The man who goeth out to balls
Returneth with the milk.
The swallows come again with spring,
That flit when summer's spent;
But all the seasons fail to bring
Me back the books I lent.

The senses strayed when Celia smiled,
Because her eyes were black;
I know, no more by love beguiled,
I got them safely back.
My heart I gave returned to me
As lightly as it went;
My hopes long lost once more I see,
But not the books I lent.

All things return; in twilight gray
The day dies to dawn anew;
The beef that's sent below today
Will make tomorrow's stew;
The bill collector cometh back
With covetous intent,
All things return—except, alack!
The books that I have lent.

They stood in "Russia" side by side,
They filled one rosewood shelf;
They're now belonging, far and wide,
To any but myself.
Mark take my word, this world of pain
Will fizzle out and end
Before you'll ever see again
The books—the books you lend.

—Booklovers' Verse.

Historic Churches of the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The old churches of New England are rich in stories that show the brave spirit of Colonial days. The earliest edifices combined military features with the ecclesiastical, and while the parson preached with his own musket leaning against the pulpit, sentinels stood at the door ready to give warning of Indians. The blunderbusses of the men worshipers stood stacked in the center of the aisle, and the reserve supply of powder for the colony was stored in the loft overhead. This place was selected as the magazine because there were no fires in the early churches, it being taken as a sign of spiritual weakening if one should grow cold while at devotion. Sometimes these churches became real fortresses, and it was no unusual thing to see wolves' heads nailed to the walls by successful trophy hunters. The law in New England required that all houses be built within a certain distance of the church, an arrangement that guaranteed mutual protection, and brought all members of the town in reach of the drum-beats that summoned the men to church or to war.

The Church of the Pilgrimage at Plymouth, Mass., stands today on the site of the one where Miles Standish worshiped so long ago, and up whose aisle he strode in his mud-stained clothing only to see the lovely Priscilla made the wife of John Alden. In the old church Roger Williams preached before he was sent away to a life of exile among the Indians, and from the same old church William Bradford went out with an exploring party one day to be caught ingloriously in an Indian deer-trap. The old cemetery where the dead were buried, and where wheat was sown so that the Indians might not see how many of the congregation had died, has been robbed by the sea in its encroachments on the land. The site and name of this historic church date back to 1640.

Centre church at New Haven, Conn., was built by the Episcopalians in 1640 when bullets were used as legitimate currency, and when drum beats called the hours for matins and evensong. A new house was built in 1670, and here for a while preached William Hooke, a man of stern religious convictions, who left the colony to become chaplain to Cromwell when the Commonwealth supplanted the court of Charles in England. Hooke was the first man to suggest the founding of Yale college, gave his home-lot for the perpetual maintenance of a teaching officer or schoolmaster. It has been used ever since as the home of the rectors or presidents of Yale.

This church was the one which had greatest sympathy for Cromwell, and here were supported and protected Whalley and Goffe, two of the regicides responsible for the death of Charles I. One James Davids also came to dwell in the town and attend the church, a peaceable, likable fellow, about whom there was always an air of mystery. This was explained when he died, for he was none other than John Dixwell, the third regicide. When the present edifice was erected in 1814, it was necessary to extend it over the graveyard, and there are now 139 graves in the crypt, among them being that of Benedict Arnold's first wife. The communion service still in use was given by Queen Anne.

When Philadelphia was the capital of the United States the churches there had many conspicuous figures in their congregations. Washington and Adams went to worship in Christ church, and for many years Benjamin Franklin had a pew there. Part of the church dates back to 1727, and part of the communion service now in use was given by good Queen Anne, the almoner to America where communion services were concerned. The oldest church in the Quaker city is the Church of the Gloria Dei, generally known as Old Swedes church, the present edifice having been dedicated in 1700. St. Peter's, completed in 1761, keeps guard over the dust of Commodore Decatur in its church yard, and at St. Paul's, a church almost as old, Edwin Forrest is buried.

St. Paul's in Kent county, Maryland, has the same walls that were erected in 1713, though the church dates back to 1693, and the communion service is the same that was given by Colonel Thomas Smythe in 1699. At St. Luke's, Wye, an eastshore church, the records show the interest taken by members of the king's household, for a large part of the building fund was given by Colonel Tighlman, whose wife was a lady-in-waiting to Queen Henrietta Maria. Trinity church in Dorchester county, Maryland, is one of the many early churches built of brick from England, the brick making excellent ballast for ships that had taken over tobacco from Maryland and Virginia. Queen Anne gave the Bible and books to the church, and these are still preserved, as is also a cushion said to have been used by her majesty at her coronation.

"Old Green Hill Church" (St. Bartholomew's) is another old Maryland church, having been built in 1733. It has the distinction of having had the same rector for sixty-five consecutive years, the Reverend Alexander Adams coming in 1704 and remaining until his death, in 1769, being then ninety years old. Christ Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's county, was built in 1894, and shortly before the war had a membership of slaves so great that the black communicants were four times as many as the whites. This church is said to have been designed by none other than SirChristopher Warren himself, the achitect of St. Paul's, London. In this church is buried an eccentric old colonist who requested that he be "planted in an upright position."

Down on Carter's Creek, Virginia, near the Rappahannock, a wilderness shades the walls of the old church where "King" Carter worshiped, and where the haughty old Madam Carter lies buried, at her request, under the floor on the "poor side," that those whom she had looked down on in life might walk over her in death, thus proving her humility of spirit.

In contrast to the churches of the east are the Franciscan missions which were built along the western coast of California between 1769 and 1823. These old piles of adobe and stone are like leaves from the book of some old world tale. Father Junipero walked all the way from Mexico City to San Diego, lame as he was, believing work founded on such suffering would surely endure. There are twenty-three missions in all, making a chain a day's journey apart from San Francisco to the Mexican boundary line. Around these spread farms and vineyards, where the Indians were taught the arts of civilization as well as the articles of faith. Within their hospitable walls guests and weary travelers found a welcome as hearty and an entertainment as good as any offered by an Old World hospice.

St. Mark's, New York, stands on the site of a chapel built by Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors. The Church of the Transfiguration, dear to the world of playerfolk as "the Little Church Around the Corner," is a low Gothic building in a quiet lot just off Fifth avenue, on Twenty-ninth street, and is reached by a lych-gate that opens in a court shaded with great trees. Many years ago Joseph Jefferson went to the pastor of a famous Madison avenue church and asked his services for the funeral of George Holland, the veteran actor who had just died. The haughty clergyman refused, but suggested that they might be accommodated at "the little church around the corner." To this church Jefferson went, the rector officiated at the funeral, and since then the weddings and baptisms and funerals of the people of stage-land are considered best when held at this quaint and democratic church.

Washington, D. C., is rich in historic churches, or those in which the great people of the nation have gathered. The oldest one near the city is known as St. Paul's of Rock Creek Parish. It was built in 1719 of brick brought from England and the old walls are still retained by the proud worshipers, trough it was remodeled forty years ago. Very old graves are there and one of the old headstones is pitted with musket balls. Christ church, near the Navy yard, is the next oldest, having been built in 1795, five years before the government took possession of the national capital. Presidents Jefferson and Madison attended services there and pew No. 1 was given President Monroe when he came into office. He and his family are said to have attended morning service almost every Sunday. The Congressional burial ground adjoins this, and here lie many men who have beeen prominent in the legislative and executive affairs of the nation.

Old South Church, Boston, was built in 1670, and the present edifice in 1729. It was from this building that the men marched out to that fatal meeting with the British known as the Boston massacre. It was the governors' church for awhile, and enjoys the reputation of having been so sternly ruled that the wives and daughters of the founders were not admitted to membership for five years. It was desecrated by the British in 1775-76, the pews being taken out to make a pig-sty, and Burgoyne's men turning the body of the building into a riding school.

The first church in St. Mark's parish, in Virginia, was built and equipped by General Sir Alexander Spottswood, governor of Virginia, and founder of the only American order of knighthood, "the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." It was built chiefly for the use of the colony of German miners and iron workers who settled at the village of Germana. To Governor Spottswood belongs the honor of building and operating the first iron furnace in America, the workmen having been secured for him by Queen Anne at the request of Baron de Graffenreid, who had visited Spottswood on his way from Georgia to England, after the Indians had made it too warm for him. Colonel Byrd of Westover makes mention of the church and the "castle" of the governor. In his writings he also tells of the wonderful pier-glass mirrors that His Excellency's wife had brought from England at great expense, and how one of these was broken by a pet deer which wandered into the drawing room and was moved to fight his own reflection.

IMPROVING CAVALRY.

Men to Be Drilled in Marksmanship —Independence of Infantry.

With the opening of the new year of military training a new manual of regulations for rifle practice in the cavalry arm goes into effect in the German army. It is designed to improve greatly the standard of marksmanship and to render the cavalry independent of infantry support in making expeditions in the enemy's country where it is separated from the main body of its own army for days at a time and wherein rapidity of movement is as essential as ability to resist attack.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the German cavalry for the most part had no firearm except the cavalry pistol, which was no better than a popgun against the French chassepot. The operations of the cavalry were greatly restricted on this account.

Later the carbine was made the standard arm of the service and the present effort to develop its effectiveness is a result of the part that cavalry played in the Manchurian campaigns of the Japanese-Russian struggle.

During the winter the recruits are drilled in sighting and their sight is trained by obliging them to distinguish at average battle distances objects not easily separable from the natural background. In the season of outdoor exercises opportunities are taken to test the shooting capabilities of the men under something like conditions of actual war and these performances are under the special supervision of brigade and division commanders.

To complete the efficiency of the cavalry as an organization capable of conducting independent operations machine guns of light build and extra horsed, so as to be capable of rapid movement, are to be attached to each cavalry brigade.

A Pious Rajah.

Word comes from Jerusalem that that city and Jaffa have been thrown into excitement at the spectacular pilgrimage to the "sacred rock" in the mosque of Omar, performed by an Indian chief, Mohammed Sidick O'Sullivan Bahadur, rajah of Nanpara, says the Boston Transcript. The prince, his four wives and his retinue arrived at Jaffa in the ship Coromandel, which is chartered for three months, at a cost of $100,000. The party landed at 9:30 in the morning, when every one in the city was still asleep and immediately made their way to the station under a covered canvas passage. All the train shutters were lowered and no official was allowed within sight. From the station waiting room to the carriage there was also a covered passage. Breakfast was served on board the train as it steamed out of Jaffa. At Jerusalem the same secrecy was observed, the carriages even in which the prince and his wives drove up to the mosque being covered over with white linen. The prince was visited but the mosque of Omar and the Mosque-el-Asks, the prince praying for a long time at the "sacred rock" of the prophet. The prince, who is dark, with a long black mustache, wore a red coat and went about bareheaded and barefooted, with his hand constantly on the butt of a revolver at his waist, as though he anticipated an attack from some hidden foe.

The prince and his harem returned to Jaffa after two hours' stay at the mosque. His retinue came up the bay following, to perform the pilgrimage. It is believed that the rajah is immensely wealthy. He gave $1,000 to the police, $600 to the sheiks, and paid $400 for his special train, when he might have paid only $100. The British consul at Jaffa sent the consular escort with him to Jerusalem and the Turkish government sent down an escort of police and cavalry. But these were little needed, as no one knew of his arrival.

SPRING.

Soon the meadows smilin' way off
Will the souls of you invite
To take a sunny day off
In the lilies an' the light.

You'll soon see blossoms fallin'
Where winds are sweet with song
An' hear the river callin'
"Come along! Come along!"

Each meadow-rill a-ripple—
The flowers primpin' up
Where the brown bee takes a tipple
From the lily's honey-cup!

—Atlanta Constitution.

WHY DO MEN MARRY?

Why did I wed my Josephine?
Inquire my startled friends.
To her no smile, no Gibson waist,
The least enchantment lends.
She has a squint of giant size
(Has had, I hear, from birth);
But what are captivating eyes
Compared with sterling worth?

She isn't very clever. (I
Have often told her so),
Her conversation's mainly "Yes,"
Varied sometimes by "No."
Of knowledge on all subjects she
Is hampered by a dearth;
But what are massive brains to me
Compared with sterling worth?

In form she's rather short and stout;
Her eyes are small and green;
But I shut my own, and set my teeth,
And married Josephine.
And oh, I value more, far more
Than anything on earth,
The pages of the pass-book which
Reveal her sterling worth.

—London Globe.

LEADS IN HAVANA CIGARS

Great Britain Imports More Than Any Other Country.

El Tabaco reports the total export of Havana cigars last year as 256,738,029. It is generally assumed that the United States is the largest consumer of this particular product. The fact is that we took only a little more than 30 per cent of the output, our purchases being 76,883,125 cigars, an increase of about 15,000,000 over the preceding year.

England buys more Cuban cigars than does the United States. Her purchases last year were 92,459,687 and during the year 1905 were 90,505,906. Germany buys between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 and France takes from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Seventy-five different countries are included in the list of Cuba's direct shipments. Turks, Koreans and Egyptians import them. The little island of Miquelon bought 18,500 Havana cigars last year. Paraguayans and Bolivians bought them. The Swedes, the Danes and the Norwegians bought them. They were sent to African possessions of England, France, Germany, Spain and Portugal. Havana cigars went to Australasia, to China and to Japan. The fragrance of the Cuban weed encircles the globe and spreads from pole to pole.

Our purchases fall below those of England by reason of our importation of large quantities of Cuban leaf for manufacture here. We bought last year about 25,000,000 pounds of leaf, while England's purchases were only about 25,000 pounds. Out of total leaf shipments of 12,626,836 kilos 11,413,373 kilos came to this country. Cuban cigarets find their largest foreign market in Colombia, to which country 5,869,248 were sent last year. American purchases were less than 500,000.

Two hundred and fifty-seven millions of cigars may look like a heap, but at that rate it would take the Island of Cuba thirty years to supply the American requirement for cigars for a single year. We smoke nearly 8,000,000,000 annually.—New York Sun.

SHOULD SLEEP ALONE.

Some Good Advice in Care of Young Babies.

BY MRS. MARY E. HOOD.

More than three-quarters of a young baby's life is spent in sleep, and upon the restfulness of it depends much of the child's future strength. This being the case, it is certainly important that the sleep should be of the right kind, isn't it? One of the errors of young mothers is to believe that if baby sleeps it is surely resting. This is far from being the case, for if the crib is not comfortable, the clothing suitable and the ventilation as it should be slumber does not do for the child what it should.

One of the most important of all things is that a baby should sleep alone. I know this seems like a cold-blooded edict and to many mothers a senseless one until they understand the reason.

First and foremost, there is always danger of a baby's being smothered when in the bed with another person. As a matter of fact, the death rate among infants from suffocation in this way is by no means small.

"But I would take care of my baby even if I were asleep," some indignant young mothers will protest. Very well, but guarding it from danger you cannot prevent the second, which is that of absorbing the infant's strength by being close to it. It is a well-known fact that when two persons sleep together the stronger absorbs the vitality of the weaker, and that is what you cannot help doing to your baby. It cannot be as strong and lusty a child as it will be without this drain upon its constitution.

Besides these two reasons for keeping a baby alone there is another which is the excess of maternal love the parent must not sniff at, and this is that with baby in bed with her the mother will not sleep as soundly as she should for fear of injuring it, and therefore her own strength is constantly being taxed. When there is a baby to be nursed a mother must do all that she can to keep herself strong.

It seems to me that even the most skeptical or emotional of mothers must be convinced on this point, so that the next is to know the proper way of sleeping. There must be a crib prefer-erably, although you know that many "scientific" mothers (that is what I call those who carry rules and science to excess) argue that rocking is bad. I think in a measure it is, but only for the reason that a child who is accustomed to being rocked to sleep must be put to rest every night in that fashion, which is often most inconvenient for the mother who is her own nurse. That rocking, unless done to excess, hurts the digestion, I do not believe.

Merely in order to avoid forming the habit I say do not rock even the tiniest baby to sleep. It will soon go to sleep of its own accord if properly trained, but as a cradle is a decorative piece of furniture I like one better than the tiny beds that are to be had for infants. Whichever is chosen it may be put at night the bed where the mother can reach it without getting up.

The sleeping garments of the child should not be many in number, but they should be of woolen material, and should allow freedom of movement. A little woolen vest kept specially for night wear, a flannel night dress made to button along the bottom and so form a bag, in case the covers are kicked off, and a pair of woolen bootikins are all that are necessary beyond the bands and diapers which are worn at night by very young children.

When the baby is undressed the body should be sponged with warm water and thoroughly dried, using powdered starch for the parts which are liable to chafe. Then the garments, nicely warmed, are put on, and, wrapped in a warm shawl, baby should have the last nursing. Thus warm and comfortable, the wee one is ready for sleep, and should be placed in the little bed. The position should be that which is usually described as "semi-prone," that is, on the side with the back a little up. No bottle of milk, sugar rag or dummy is necessary for a child who is put to bed in this fashion. If a light is burning in the room it should be so shaded that the glare does not fall on the child's eyes, and the room should be kept as quiet as possible.

Grasshoppers as a Crop.

Grasshoppers are generally looked upon as an unmitigated nuisance, but James Ludgate, a farmer of Lee, Me., thinks he can turn them into a source of handsome profit. He collected last summer 75,000 of them to be sold to sportsmen as bait for trout next season, when the fishing will be plentiful and the hoppers scarce. As fast as the insects were captured they were placed in a corn crib, which had been made air tight by pasting paper over the cracks. The crib was then filled with hay and banked with leaves to keep it warm within. Thus far this winter the grasshoppers have stood the cold, and Mr. Ludgate sees no reason why he should lose more than 10 per cent by spring. If he can get 2 cents each for the hoppers he will make about $1,200—New York Tribune.

WAVERLEY

By SIR WALTER SCOTT

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Sir Walter Scott's novel of Waverley is one of the best known—and least read—of all his works. Its publication marked a new era in English prose literature, and its title gave a name to that remarkable series of romances with which he followed it, and which not only astonished his own age, but have been the delight of subsequent times—the Waverley Novels. Waverley possesses, in a rather exaggerated degree, all those characteristics which are prominent in Scott's novels; the long prefaces, the languid beginning and abrupt ending, the display of antiquarian lore, the loving descriptions of Scottish scenery and the vivid reproduction of the characters and manners of other times.

The following is a relation, within a limited space, of the narrative contained in Waverley, and is given with a hope that it will induce those who read it to a perusal of this too-much neglected masterpiece of the "Wizard of the North."

Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, esq., commonly called in Scotland the Baron Bradwardine because of his possession of an ancient barony bestowed on his ancestors by King Duncan, was entertaining at his feudal mansion of Tully-Veolan, in Perthshire, Captain Edward Waverley, the nephew and heir of his old friend and fellow Jacobite, Sir Everard Waverley of Waverley-Honour.

The baron dispensed the rude but bountiful hospitality characteristic of the landed gentleman of the period, and had as his guests to meet the young captain at dinner his two neighbors, the Laird of Balmawhapple and the Laird of Killancureit, rustic squires whose feats of eating and drinking astonished the more temperate Englishman.

When the baron's daughter, a motherless girl whose simple and unaffected manners and delicate beauty already had made a strong impression on Waverley, had left the dinner table the wine circled freely, and, when it seemed to Waverley as if all hands had already drunk as much as was possible, the baron's chief treasure, an antique drinking cup of preposterous size, in form like a bear and called "The Blessed Bear of Bradwardine," given to the house of Bradwardine centuries ago, was brought forth, filled and sent circling around the board.

Then the guests departed, walking down the long avenue to the park gates, the baron insisting upon escorting the two lairds as far as the village tavern, where they had left their horses and where they would have a stirrup cup.

The stirrup cup proved simply an excuse for a prolongation of the festivities. The stout old baron sang French hunting songs, for his political principles had made him for some time an exile in France; interspersed his talk with scraps of Latin, for he had been educated for the law, and told interesting stories of Field Marshal the Duke of Berwick, under which commander he had made several campaigns in foreign service. Balmawhapple roared out Scottish ballads and talked of hunting, and the Laird of Killancureit discoursed of agriculture.

Sometimes they sang or talked by turns, and sometimes all together, but in high good humor until Balmawapple, raising his glass, called out a toast insulting to the reigning family and all who served it.

Waverley was clear-headed enough, for he had passed the cup as often as he could do so undiscovered, to realize that his uniform had been insulted, but before he could resent the affront the baron had taken the quarrel upon himself and his sword clashed against that of the ill-bred laird. The laird was young and stout, but the baron was a celebrated master of fence and would, no doubt, have soon "pinked" his adversary had not Waverley created a diversion by rushing to interfere, and the mistress of the inn at the same time appeared with a plaid which she threw with the skill of experience over the clashing swords. The servants rushed in and the combatants were separated. The two lairds mounted their horses and rode away, while Waverley and the baron walked back to the mansion house, the sturdy host apologizing all the way for the rudeness of Balmawhapple.

Unaccustomed to the use of wine, Waverley slept until late the next monring, and awoke to the unpleasant recollection that it had become his duty to challenge the Laird of Balmawhapple, and, perhaps, either kill him or be killed himself in the foolish quarrel. What was his surprise, however, when upon descending into the lower apartment of the house, he saw the baron and the laird approaching, arm in arm. That is, the baron had hold of one of the laird's arms, while the other was done up in a bandage and rested in a sling. They seemed to be on good terms, and the laird made a complete, if somewhat surly apology, to the young man for his rudeness of the preceding evening.

It was not until long afterward that Waverley learned that before retiring the baron had sent a challenge to Balmawhapple and had met him at daybreak in a glen. The aged baron, whose head was clear after a night of revelry as before one, had not only run his rapier through the sword arm of the strong young laird, but had forced him, at the point of his steel, to promise the apology.

The picturesque old mansion, the feudal state maintained by the baron, the wild and romantic character of the surrounding country and, last but not least, the pleasure which he found in the company of Rose Bradwardine, all so fitted in with Waverley's natural inclination and disposition that it was easy for the baron to induce him to prolong his stay at Tulley-Veolan.

One morning, after Waverley had been for some time an inmate of the house, the establishment was thrown into agitation by the discovery that the Baron's cattle had been driven off in the night by a band of caterans, or robbers, who had descended from the neighboring highlands.

As the family sat at dinner that day the door opened and a Highlander, fully armed and equipped, entered the apartment. He was a stout, dark young man of low stature, the ample folds of whose plaid added to the appearance of strength which his person exhibited. The short kilt showed his sinewy and clear-made limbs, the goatskin purse, flanked by a dirk and steel-wrought pistol, hung before him. His cap, or "bonnet," had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be considered a Duinhewassel or sort of gentleman. A broadsword dangled by his side, a target or shield hung upon his back and a long Spanish fowling piece occupied one of his hands.

"Welcome, Evan Dhu Maccombich! What news of Fergus MacIvor Vich Ian Vohr?" said the baron.

"Fergus MacIvor Vich Ian Vohr," returned the Highlander in good English, "greets you well, Baron of Bradwardine and Tully-Veolan."

The Highlander was, indeed, an ambassador from a chieftain in the neighboring highlands between whom and the Baron there had been some coolness of late owing to a question of precedence which had arisen from their meeting in state with their followers at a county gathering. He now sought to re-establish his friendship with the house of Bradwardine.

When the treaty of amity had been fully ratified, and Evan Dhu, who was the chief's foster-brother and devoted attendant, heard of the lifting of the cattle, he undertook to restore them again to the Baron, surmising rightly that they had been driven off by Donald Bean Lean, a professional cateran, who sheltered on the territory of Vich Ian Vohr.

Waverley, whose imagination had been excited by the stories he had heard of the dwellers in the highlands, requested permission to go along with Evan when he departed to visit the hold of the cattle thief, and, perchance, to go as far as Glennaquoich, the castle of Vich Ian Vohr, and see a Highland chief surrounded by his clan, being assured that there was no hazard in the enterprise so long as he was under the escort of Evan Dhu.

Rose Bradwardine took leave of him with a repressed sorrow, which, however, was scarcely noticed by Waverley, for, though he had much enjoyed the companionship of the gentle maiden during his stay at Tully-Veolan, he was young and fond of adventure, and did not at the time realize the place which Rose had come to fill in his heart.

Evan sent an attendant gillie on in advance to warn Donald Bean Lean of their coming, and after a tollsome day of travel through the mountains they reached at nightfall the hold of the cateran. It was a cave opening on a small lake, accessible from the land only by one narrow footpath. Waverley and his guide reached it by boat from the further side of the loch. The cave was very high and was illuminated by torches made of pine. The light was assisted by the red glare of a large charcoal fire, around which were seated five or six armed Highlanders, while others were indistinctly to be seen couched in their plaids in the more remote recesses of the cavern.

In one large aperture, which the robber facetiously called his pantry, there hung by the heels the carcass of a sheep and two cows recently slaughtered. The only woman in the cave was a strapping Highland damsel, Alice, the daughter of Donald Bean Lean, upon whom the robber lavished an affection which was all the greater that he had regard for no other living creature.

After an evening meal, cut probably from the baron's stolen cattle, and served to Waverley with some skill and a little coquetry by the cateran's daughter, the young man lay down to sleep upon a bed of heather. Awakening the next morning he found the cave almost deserted, and so, with his guide, took his way further into the Highlands, Evan assuring him that the stolen cattle, except two which had been slaughtered, were already on their way back to the baron's mains.

Donald Bean Lean had not ventured to disobey the commands of Vich Ian Vohr, delivered through Evan Dhu, for well the robber knew that but for the refuge afforded him by the chieftain on the lands of MacIvor, he would have graced a gallows long ago.

Another journey, partly by boat down the lake and partly a good ten miles' tollsome journey over hill and brae and bog, brought the travelers within a short distance of the castle of Fergus IacIvor, and Evan cautioned Waverley that at any time they might encounter the chief, whom he had advised by a fleet-footed messenger of their approach.

"Ah," said Evan proudly, "if you, Saxon Duinhewassel, saw but the chief with his tail on!"

"With his tail on?" echoed Waverley in some surprise.

"Yes—that is, with his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank."

The report of a gun was heard, and a sportsman was seen with his dogs and an attendant at the upper part of the glen.

"It is the chief," cried Evan, adding in a tone of disappointment, "and he has not his tail on after all! There is no living man with him but Callum Beg."

Fergus MacIvor advanced to welcome Waverley with the dignity which came from his lofty birth and lifelong habits of command, mingled with the easy grace which was due to his education at the court of St. Germain's, where he and his sister had been brought up as two orphans under the care of the royal Stuarts in whose cause Fergus' father had made himself an exile.

Fergus MacIvor was the head of a branch of a powerful clan, and the founder of his branch having been named John and having achieved the sobriquet of "the great," each chief since his time had been Vich Ian Vohr, or Son of John the Great. Above the middle size, with a countenance which was at once bold and haughty, winning and frank; with his erect and lofty port, his picturesque Highland garb with the eagle's feather waving from his "bonnet," he looked the part his ambition prompted him to play upon the stage of affairs and a man worthy to command as he did the unquestioning obedience even to life and death of his clan.

Callum Beg, a handsome Highland boy who acted as page, carried his chief's claymore and his hunting pouch, without which he seldom stirred abroad.

Waverley's imagination was captured at once by the magnificent chieftain, and they had become friends by the time they had reached the rude castle of Vich Ian Vohr. Fergus, though the existing government permitted him to exercise his feudal rights, held an Earl's patent from the Stuart at St. Germain's which he hoped to make public "when the King should enjoy his own again." At the castle of Vich Ian Vohr Waverley was entertained with the semibarbaric splendor which at that time characterized the hold of an ambitious Highland chief, and there he met, and of course fell in love with, Flora MacIvor, the chieftain's sister.

Flora MacIvor had been reared under the especial care of the Princess Sobieski, queen of that throneless monarch, the "Old Pretender," "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland by the grace of God but not by the will of men." She was a most beautiful young lady and bore a striking resemblance to her brother, except that the haughty and somewhat stern regularity of Fergus' features appeared beautifully softened in those of Flora.

Her whole heart was wrapped up in one idea—the return of the exiled family of Stuart—and for that she was willing to devote her own and her brother's life and the lives of their clansmen to the last drop of the blood of Ivor.

When, under the spell of his romantic surroundings and the fascinations of Flora MacIvor, Waverley had prolonged his stay at the castle for three weeks, he proposed for the hand of the chieftain's sister—and was rejected; though Fergus, knowing the social position of the young Englishman and the great wealth to which he was heir, bade him not take the rejection as final, but to hope for a reconsideration when events of which he hinted the near approach should have transpired.

Soon after this Fergus, at the head of four or five hundred of his clansmen, started on a journey still further into the Highlands where he was to meet some of his fellow chieftains at a grand hunting, and Waverley went along as his guest. At the appointed rendezvous there appeared several powerful Highland chiefs accompanied by their vassals in such numbers as to amount to a small army. In fact, there was more the appearance of a military gathering than of a simple hunting. But some hunting they did do, and on one of these occassions Waverley had the misfortune to sprain his ankle badly.

Fergus had him sent to the house of a kinsman in the neighborhood.

On the sixth day Fergus reappeared, and the young Captain being by that time able to travel, the two proceeded to Glennaquoich.

This hunting, though Waverley did not know it at the time, was in reality an excuse for the gathering of Vich Ian Vohr's neighboring chiefs and their vassals to take measures for joining Prince Charley, who, with only seven followers, had already landed on the coast of Scotland and raised his royal standard on the Braes of Mar; and all the Scottish Highlands were swarming with the plaided warriors of the clans gathering around the white flag with the red cross, under which Charles Edward Stuart had come to fight for the throne of his ancestors.

No word of this had, however, been allowed to reach Waverley in the seclusion of the castle of MacIvor, and he was astonished and dismayed when, upon returning from the hunting and opening the mail which awaited him at the castle, he found a letter from Colonel Gardiner sternly reproaching him for forsaking his allegiance, neglecting to answer the repeated letters which the Colonel had, he said, dispatched to him, and ordering him to rejoin his regiment within three days from the date of the letter or suffer the consequences.

The three days were long since passed, and in a newspaper which had come with the mail Waverley read that he had already been suspended for absence without leave and was supposed to have thrown in his lot with the young Pretender.

Among his other letters Waverley received one from his father in London. This gentleman, who had been intriguing for a cabinet position, had been disappointed in his ambitions, and therefore wrote to his son in a bitter strain concerning the existing government. From his uncle at Waverley-Honour was another letter in which Sir Everard expressed himself rather stronger than was his wont, if possible, regarding the "Usurping House of Hanover."

Waverley at once wrote and sent in his resignation as an officer of the army, and announced his intention of proceeding to Edinburgh and thence to England, where he would seek the advice of his father and his uncle as to his next step in this most perplexing affair.

Fergus begged Waverley not to carry out his intention of returning to England and frankly asked him to avenge his wrongs by embracing the cause of the house of Stuart, in whose behalf his ancestors had rendered such signal service. But Waverley insisted upon departing; and going to take leave of Flora he found her with her maidens engaged in the manufacture of what were apparently white bridal favors.

"They are Fergus' bridal-favors," said Flora, "and Fergus woos no bride but Honor." They were, indeed, white cockades—the badge of the royal Stuarts—for the wearing of the clan.

After endeavoring in vain to get from Flora a reconsideration of her rejection of his suit, Waverley started on his home journey. As soon as he got well into the low country he learned of the disturbed state of the nation, of the mustering of the clans, of the landing of the prince and of the march of Sir John Cope into the Highlands with an army, which had avoided battle with the followers of the young adventurer and marched north, leaving the lowlands open to invasion.

At the first considerable village the inhabitants tried to stop him as a suspicious character, and in the melee Waverley shot the ringleader of the rioters, but was immediately arrested himself by a band of Covenanters who appeared on the scene marching to join the government forces.

Waverley was taken before a magistrate, who on learning his name informed him that proclamation was out accusing him of high treason and offering a reward for his apprehension. He told him also that the recruits from Waverley-Honour who had joined Gardiner's Dragoons with their young squire had been tampered with by a person who showed the seal of Waverley and was supposed to be acting in the captain's behalf. One of the men had been shot as a traitor and the others disgraced.

Waverley was then delivered over to the Covenanters with instructions to carry him prisoner to Stirling Castle; but ere he had journeyed far under this escort his guards were attacked and put to flight by a band of armed Highlanders. In the skirmish Waverley's horse was shot, and, falling upon him, caused some severe injuries.

The sun had been lingering on the verge of the horizon when Waverley's rescuers appeared, and now in the darkness he was hurried along over the country, half dragged, half carried, until finally he was borne into a rude cottage, where for seven days he was held half as a patient and half, as it seemed to him, as a prisoner.

All the time armed Highlanders kept guard about the house, and on the seventh day, when it was seen that Waverley was able to travel, he

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and charged Waverley that when he heard of a MacIvor in distress to remember that he had worn the tartan and assist him. As for himself, he said, "I am no boy to sit down and weep because the luck had gone against me. I knew the stake we risked; we played the game boldly and the forfeit shall be paid manfully."

While Waverley was in prison they came to strike off the irons from the chief and Evan and to take them to the place of execution.

"It is the last turn-out," said Fergus, with a smile, as he heard the drums of the guard; and the last glimpse which Waverley caught of his former friend was the tall form of the chieftain, standing erect upon the hurdle which bore him to execution, and framed by the gothic arch of the castle gate as he lifted his cap and shouted with a clear voice, in response to the sheriff's "God Save King George!" "God Save King James!"

After these painful scenes Waverley rejoined his bride, and after the marriage the two went to live in peace and quiet at Waverley—Honour, with the old uncle, whose title and estates Waverley ultimately inherited. He never went to war again, but was fond of showing his children the claymore and pistols presented to him by Bonnie Prince Charley in the halls of Holyrood.

When Donald Bean Lean was hanged, as at last he was, it came out that it was by Rose's orders that he had secured Waverley from the Covenanters, and that the prince, hearing of Donald's exploit, had directed that the young man be turned over to his officers and brought to Edinburgh, rightly judging that a personal interview might win him to the Staurt cause. It was Donald also who had stolen Waverley's seal the night he slept in the caterau's cave, and with it seduced Waverley's followers in Gardiner's Dragoons from their allegiance.

SUGARIN' OFF.

Sap's a-startin'—can't ye see it sparklin', shinin' in the sun?
Get the auger, spiles an' buckets—nothin' like the big "first run;"
Nights o' freezin', days o' thawin', sunshine an' the stiff March breeze
All combine to coax the sweetness from the good ol' maple trees.

Swing on the big copper kettle, fill it with the fragrant sap,
Build a good brisk fire beneath it, let her crackle, let her snap—
Watch the bubblin' an' the boilin'; see the clouds o' risin' steam,
Soon we'll have an amber liquid sweeter than a poet's dream.

Mebbe nectar an' ambrosia were fit only for the gods,
Maple sugar an' molasses s' got 'em beat by forty rods;
Pile on thick with golden butter Mother's flaky home-made bread,
Then pour on maple molasses for a good ol' "second spread."
—Luella Wilson Smith.

Snow Plows on Ranges.

"Modern methods are being practiced on the ranges of eastern Montana these days, and I do not believe there will ever be any great losses reported hereafter among live stock interests," said one of the residents of Miles City.

"The use of snow plows on the ranges is a comparatively new practice. It is working for good all the time, and is coming in for more and more use as its advantages are learned.

"The invention is a simple one, and it is a wonder that it was not put to practical use years ago in the range country. The plow is generally made by two 16-inch planks bolted together so that they form a gigantic V. The forward part of the V is iron shod, and the entire contrivance is loaded with heavy boulders or other weights. Four horses are hitched to the plow, and the driver, generally with an assistant or two, starts across the range country. The snow is crowded to either side, and leaves a trail of ground over which the sheep can graze in comparative comfort. In this manner one of the greatest menaces of winter time—deep snow—is met. Occasionally the snow drifts and packs hard; at other times a chinook will prevail, and, after the surface snow is softened up a bit, change to the weather will be experienced and the snow freezes so hard that it will bear the weight of a man or horse. When these conditions prevail an ordinary disk harrow will be secured, four horses being attached.

"This cuts up the snow, and the snow plow following clears the way for the sheep, which soon learn to follow along in the trails. They wait anxiously on the bed grounds every morning for the appearance of the plow during the snowy weather. True, when the wind blows and the snow is drifting, the plow is of little use, but at all other times in the range country, and the cattle owners are also learning to take advantage of its practical benefits."—Anaconda Standard.

Main Street, Montenegro.

The most notable buildings in Cettinje, Montenegro's capital city, are, of course, the monastery where the Vladikas are buried, and the number of which was once kept garnished with trophies of Turks' head; but the single street, wide and spotlessly clean, is a perpetual joy to the traveler, for the picturesque population of Cettinje seems to have unlimited time to wander up and down it.

Not the least interest of the Cettinje street is that the prince may often be seen there, driving himself in a low pony carriage, a couple of peasants, perhaps, walking by his side, eager to tell the Gospodar some trouble or to get his advice; or the princess, a beautiful old lady, with the profile of a fine cameo, the highest type of her beautiful race. And where else but in Cettinje would you see the prime minister sitting before the door of the foreign office in the cool of the evening, or the minister of war, fully armed and ready apparently at any moment to direct the movements of troops in person?—Nineteenth Century.

GENE SCHMITZ,

The Labor Union Mayor of San Francisco.

Eugene E. Schmitz, the fiddler mayor of San Francisco, "the man who made good" when San Francisco was shaken and partly burned to the ground, occupies a unique distinction in the municipal history of that city. He is the first labor union mayor that San Francisco has ever had, and he is also the first mayor of San Francisco that has ever been indicted for malfeasance in office. Schmitz was born in San Francisco of German parents. His father had come across the plains in the early days to find a fortune. He did not find it. Instead he became the father of a large family of boys, and was sorely pressed to give them a common school education. Gene Schmitz, as he is called, set himself to become a doctor. Ill-health forced him to give that up, and he followed a bent for music.

The career of Schmitz has been a spectacular one, and many elements of the bizarre in the record of his officeholding have served to raise him beyond a purely local fame. When, in the fall of 1901, Schmitz became a local figure in politics by appearing as the candidate for mayor of the city on the newly-born labor union ticket he was first violin and leader of an orchestra in the Columbia theatre. He was not a good musician, but he was a good union labor man. The theatre orchestra leader rode into power on the froth of one of the most bitter fights between union labor and its employers that San Francisco had ever experienced. Against the opposition of all the newspapers, save Hearst's Examiner, and to the great confusion of the iron-welded Republican and Democratic machines, this big fiddler from the Columbia theatre orchestra won hands down and took office before the amazed politicians had recovered their breath.

The new mayor had not been long in office when the name of Abe Ruef began to be whispered about. Ruef was a lawyer who had the wisdom never to run for municipal office, and was credited with making lots of money through handling estates.

Soon the wise ones around the city hall learned that it was not Gene who was mayor, but Abe and Gene, and Abe's name was always spoken first. Abe set out to establish a Schmitz machine which should be strong enough to insure his re-election to office.

Mayor Schmitz was execrated by the merchants and influential men of the community. The strikes that had come under his regime had hurt their pockets. The flagrant grafting that is alleged to have held sway with unparalleled impudence disgusted them. The mayor was snubbed by them. A banquet was given by the Chamber of Commerce in honor of a distinguished visitor, to which the mayor was not invited.

In the first hours after the earthquake on April 18, when the flames had commenced to eat the vitals of the city, the mayor sent messages to many prominent citizens asking if they would serve on an emergency committee for the preservation of law and order. It was in the selection of the men to compose this emergency board that Mayor Schmitz first showed that the imminence of anarchy as a result of the appalling disaster had jarred him out of his rut into the measure of a man. He asked more of his political enemies than of his close friends to serve. Men of influence who had been the chief protestants against the alleged reign of graft that had flourished under his term of office largely dominated the emergency committee of fifty.

In the three days of the fire and through th dreary days of threatened starvation and impending epidemic that followed Mayor Schmitz acted the man. He was the backbone of the committee of fifty. He was chief in the direction of succor, the prime mover in the restoration of the machinery of police regulation, leader in the councils for the rehabilitation of the smoking ruins. Schmitz and the men on his committee worked in harmony. Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, who had been one of Schmitz's bitterest political enemies, was made his right hand man and financial director. Indeed, Schmitz's name was in every mouth. Men would stop each other in the streets to marvel at the change which had come over the mayor. He had at last "made good."

But a change soon came, and Schmitz found he could not put aside the history of his early official days. The strong men of the weary days after the fire watched him slip back into the grip of the "curly boss," even as themselves slipped back to the normal of "good business." The papers which had so joyfully proclaimed Schmitz's emancipation from Ruef began to hammer again harder than ever. Eugene Schmitz, the fiddler mayor, who was jarred out of bed by opportunity on the morning of the great earthquake, April 18, and who for a time found himself a man at the forefront of epic events, had not strength to saddle opportunity firmly. In six months he slipped from his pedestal to the bar of justice.—Washington Star.

Oldest Living Graduate.

A graduate of the class of '44, which makes him one of the oldest living graduates of the great university, and the only survivor of a trio which organized the Scroll and Key Fraternity of Yale, is living in Denver. He is Frederick Augustus Woodson, of 68 South Lincoln avenue, and that he has not lost his usefulness, despite the fact that he has turned fourscore, is evidenced by the fact that he has just perfected an engine which he will shortly place on the market, and which, he says, he expects to be of lasting value.

Mr. Woodson, former Governor Haight, of California, and John T. Coyt, organized the Scroll and Key society, which is now one of the largest college fraternities in the world. Both Haight and Coyt, who became a minister, are dead.

Mr. Woodson was a sophomore in college when the father of President Hadley, of Yale, was a junior.—Denver News.

The Sunday School.

EASTER FROM CHINESE VIEW.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 31 is, "An Easter Lesson." I. Cor. 15:12-21, 55, 58. The Golden Text is, "Now is Christ Risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." I. Cor. 15:20.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A terrible struggle for death is being waged all about me as these words are being penned; for I write in the famine district of central China, where more than three million persons are at close grip with starvation. It seems incongruous to be writing upon the joyous Easter theme when the clamors of the mortally hungry fill my ears, with the wailing of women beside the uncoffined dead as a minor undertone; and all about me is suffering, hopelessness, death. Yet after all, it is when we draw nearest to death, where the dread secret of existence hides, that we see in its full magnitude and symmetry and splendor the glorious hope of immortality.

Here even a careless observer sees that they who are without God are without hope in the world. Lacking this factor which lies at the basis of all the thought of Christendom, men become as beasts in their efforts to preserve within their breasts the vital spark. Almost every hour of the day I encounter some new story of the awful price that people are paying in order to preserve their existence. That they fill their stomachs with leaves and roots is not to be wondered at; nor yet that they push and scramble and fight for a dole of their rice gruel at the relief stations. I saw an American rescue a little girl and an old, old woman who were being crushed in this fashion; and an old man and woman who had thus been seriously injured, while I know of one man who was literally crushed to death.

The Fear That Snaps Love's Cords.

Worse than all this, though, in contemplation of the conduct of those who have no sustaining faith or exalted Christian principles in this life, and no hope for the life to come, is the manner in which the heathen repudiate natural ties. Scores and hundreds of children have been cast away to perish. I looked into a little straw hut, the size of a dog kennel, where a mother huddled with two children, one of them suffering from smallpox, and the old, old story was told me of their desertion by husband and father. I have in my own care an armless, legless cripple boy of 20 years whose parents, fleeing vainly to escape the famine, had cast him into a ditch to die.

It would be easy to fill this column with such actions as these, which have come within the range of my own observation. All are pertinent illustrations of the Easter truth that the glorious hope of a resurrection is one of the potent factors in what we call civilized conduct. Take this out of the consciousness of Christendom and you lower society to the level of China.

The Best Life or the Beast Life.

Sane old St. Paul, who saw straight and thoroughly into a subject, knew this when he said, in proving the basal nature of the doctrine of the resurrection, "If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." Without this truth of the spirit's immortality man inexorably seeks the best life for the beast life. If death ends all, then all is not worth while. Again, to quote Paul, the person whose soul is not sustained by this dear hope of a life beyond the grave, is "of all men most pitiable."

The great mass of people, who hold to the Easter expectation, may not be blind to the truth that today there is raging a more than ordinarily severe attack upon the doctrine of the resurrection. With all respect for the scholars who are troubled upon this point, it must be borne in mind that this attempt to discredit the resurrection of Jesus is not "modern believe, advanced theology;" it has been one of the favorite endeavors of Satan ever since the wonder-stricken women beheld the empty tomb in Joseph's garden. In this portion of Scripture which the Sunday schools are at present studying, Paul is combating this very heresy, and the modern presumption tries to discredit the resurrection finds himself side by side with the objectods whom the apostle overthrew.

The Unanswerable Argument.

The risen life in heaven is a truth inseparably linked with the truth of the risen life here. The Bible forever coordinates the two. If there is no resurrection from the death of the body, there is no resurrection from the spirit's death in sin. And the best argument in the mind of the ordinary man for Easter's teaching is the risen, triumphing life of Christian men and women.

A new life is everywhere Christianity's unanswerable argument. Heathendom has always been able to make considerable show of matching the philosophy of Christianity with its own philosophies; but it is its speechless in the presence of a transformed character. Only yesterday a veteran missionary said to me, as we threaded our way through one of the narrow, crowded, noisy, filthy streets of a Chinese city: "When a missionary can impress his life and message upon a single sincere convert, he has started a power in work among the Chinese that cannot be matched or overcome." A new volume of Christian evidences has just been published in Chinese; but it cannot approach in influence the holy life of my wise and saintly friend, Pastor Tang.

A Perpetual Easter.

Those shining faces of men and women who have been redeemed and know it and who have put on a new life, within and without, cannot be explained away. They are the "proof positive." The new light of awakened spirituality, of enkindled moral purpose, and of aroused intellectuality, which gleams from their eyes baffles debate. Infidelity has no answer for this; it quails and flees before a holy life. Especially is this the case in heathen lands. The most materialistic of Chinese cannot fail to distinguish between the characters, say, of the little company of believers in the independent North Congregational church, Pekin, and the gross, repulsive, unspeakable animalism of the hordes of dirty priests in the famous—or infamous—Sloma temple of Pekin.

The time is ripe for a fresh emphasis upon the plain old truth of a new life on the part of Christians. This is the fundamental teaching of Easter: that the resurrection life and the resurrection hope are the Christian's heritage now and here. Our religion is not creed, but a life. A character that is victorious transcends all disputation. The world is not to be won by great evangelists, but by holy lives.

Whoever would go into partnership with Jesus Christ for the conquest of the world must seek (and if he seek he will find) a joyous, hopeful, victorious life. For this Eastertide truth is linked with the truth of world-evangelism, even as the risen Christ Himself associated the two. The larger, more beautiful life which the resurrection has made possible is to be exchanged for the narrow, meagre, sordid life of heathendom.

Gentlemen Unafraid.

Because of the Easter teaching that old, old enemy of the race, the fear of death, which today is stalking so arrogantly through this part of China, is driven out of the Christian's thought. Again and again Christians have taught the world what it is to die unfearingly; ancient Rome trembled before that spectacle, and China is today witnessing it. I was caught with a missionary in a mob of hungry Chinese a few days ago (I can feel the talon-like clutch of their hands upon me to this moment), and I marveled at my companion's calmness and unconcern. Again and again his fearlessness and self-possession have saved his life in mob emergencies. The way in which these China missionaries walk serenely through the days, fully aware of ever-lurking peril, and yet without a particle of panic, is itself a vindicatrin of the power of the resurrection truth. For it is the Christian's privilege to master the fear of death. Because Jesus has risen from the dead, and because he also expects one day to rise, he can cry, "O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?"

Coasting 87 Miles an Hour.

The finest coasting hill in the world is at St. Moritz, in Switzerland. The hill is a mile long, and the coaster down it takes, on an average, 67 seconds.

The Cresta course, as it is called, is iced, and runs between snow banks. Its turns are dangerous, and only skilled coasters venture on it. They use the American flat toboggan, lying on the stomach and steering not with the feet, but with lifts and jerks of the body.

A few seconds from the start on this course, the coaster is going at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The speed soon increases to 40 miles. Faster and faster he flies, swooping down the precipitous Church Leap, at the speed of an express train, and then on to the long, straight Shuttlecock run. To 50, to 60, to 70, to 80 miles an hour the pace grows, till it is like the flight of the swiftest bird through a blinding blur of snow. Yet the speed still increases, and at the end of the Shuttlecock, 87 miles an hour is registered.

These Cresta course speeds are not problematical. They are the accurate timings of an electric clock.

Historic Churches of the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

While George Washington, a devout church-goer, worshiped in many churches in the United States, there is only one that has the distinction of having been designed by him. This is Pohick church, about seven miles from Mount Vernon. He gave both money and labor to its building, and was vestryman there for a long time. It was begun in 1764, and finished in 1773. During a part of the last century it was in decay, but history-loving people will save it from further dissolution. It was in this church that the eccentric Mason Weems preached.. Weems was the biographer of Washington, who is accused of manufacturing the cherry tree story, yet whose book was immensely popular and still has a good sale.

Washington also had a membership in Christ church, Alexandria, the best preserved of all the old Virginia fanes. Here the first president paid the highest price for a pew, and this has been kept by some member of his family ever since. It was in this church yard that Washington and his neighbors gathered on Sunday mornings in 1774 and gravely discussed the advisability of revolting against England. It was here that he came nine years later, the conquering hero, the retired leader of a victorious army, and worshiped as simply and as quietly as any other citizen.

On the receipt of the news that the British army had retired from America, a great service of thanksgiving was held in Christ church. Wreaths and mottoes adorned the wall and the minister preached from the text, "Yea, thou shalt see thy children's children and peace upon Israel." The decorations were kept in place until Washington's return in time for the Christmas celebration the next week. The church was kept open for daily prayer during the period of the war of 1812, while the English ships swung at anchor at the wharves, demanding all the city's portable property for its ransom. Perhaps the prayers saved it, for the vessels eventually drew away without damage to the town. Christ church seems to have had an early faith in the executive ability of women, for two of the early sextons were women, marching sedately down the aisles and locking the pew doors with all the dignity of their masculine predecessors. This church was said to have been designed by one James Wren, a descendant of Sir Christopher Wren.

Washington also held membership in Falls church, a little further up the river. On account of its lying between the lines in the civil war, the rector was in continual doubt as to whether it would be safest to pray for "the president of the United States," or "the president of the Confederate States," as the prayer books of the opposing factions desired. So he wisely substituted "the governor of Virginia" and so saved himself from suspicion and possible arrest. The king of England was himself interested in the building of this little rhurch, the brick for which was brought over from London.

The present Old North Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina, has the distinction of being not only the oldest church in South Carolina, but of being the only one in which hatchments still hang on the wall back of the pulpit. It was a custom long ago to carry the hatchments of the dead on their coffins, and then place them among the church memorials. In this church the armorial bearings are those of the Izard family. The present church building was erected in 1714 and the British coat of arms is still on the wall. It has been preserved so far by the fund bequeathed it by the Rev. Richard Ludlow, an early rector. It was in this church that daring Archie Campbell, a British officer, calmly held a pistol in the face of the Patriot rector one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and had that trembling worthy read the marriage service for him and the Patriot bride with whom he had eloped.

The First Presbyterian church, on Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., is remembered as the one to which President Jackson transferred his allegiance when the New York avenue church refused to recognize the eligibility of the dashing Peggy O'Neil Eaton for membership in its dignified list. President Jackson had disrupted his cabinet on account of this pretty daughter of an innkeeper, but found he could not manage the church. Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan also attended the First church at times, while Lincoln was an attendant of the New York Avenue church.

Sir Thomas Dale, high marshal of Virginia, had always been eager for an opportunity to found a colony of his own, and when that opportunity came in 1611 he took 350 German colonists up the James river and built Henricopolis, lated abbreviated to Henrico. Across the river he had his own plantation, Bermuda Hundred. To this settlement came Pocahontas as a prisoner in 1612. Here she was instructed and baptized by the Reverend Alexander Whitaker, and here she was afterwards married to John Rolfe. For over a century the annals of old Henrico parish and its churches are fragmentary. It is known, though, that the salary of the preachers was fixed by law at 1,500 pounds of tobacco, and sixteen barrels of corn a year, and that when one of these parsons had to sue for his salary the case became famous as "the parson's cause." The young lawyer who sprang into fame in its prosecution was Patrick Henry.

The Henrico church was on what is now the Dutch Gap canal. At Bermuda Hundred was a small chapel known as the Ferry chapel. In 1736 a new church was planned to take its place, and because the tithes were small and the tobacco crop not always a success, the rector, the Reverend George Robertson, offered to serve without pay until the debt was lifted, trusting to the stony soil of the church glebe for a living. This brick building, now ivy-crowned and venerable, is the famous "Old Blandford church" which the women of the south are now seeking to restore. It has been deserted since 1802, the Petersburg churches having drawn the congregation away. Among the famous men who served this church as rector was James Blair, founder and first president of William and Mary college.

The "Old Church" at Quincy, Massachusetts, is known as "the church of statesmen." It was built of stone cut from John Adams' quarries and both he and John Quincy Adams are buried there. At the "Old Slip Church," Hingham, Massachusetts, one Matthew Hawks anticipated present reportorial methods a hundred years ago by taking down the sermons in short-hand. Those who offended and were tried by church authorities were sent to stand in the public places with scarlet letters, initials of their crimes, tied conspicuously about the neck. The present pulpit of the First Church of Hingham is the one placed there in 1755. There was no organ until 1867, and the first instrument was characterized by a scandalized member as being only a "Godless box of whistles."

St. John's, at Ashwood, Maury county, Tennessee, is built of brick given by Bishop Polk of Louisiana and his three brothers. It was finished in 1842 and is Gothic in style. Bishops Otey and Quintard of Tennessee are buried there, as are also three Confederate generals who passing that way one day, expressed a wish that they might lie there in the quiet churchyard. These men were Patrick R. Cloburne, Otho F. Strahl, and States Rights Gist, and the fortunes of war gave them their wish.

There are said to be more legends clustered about old St. John's, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, than about any other church in America. The communion service was the gift of Queen Caroline; the bell was taken from a cathedral in Louisburg by the brave Pepperell, and when the old chapel was burned the metal was recast by the successors of Paul Revere and hung in the present edifice, which dates from 1806. All the Wentworths are buried here, and it was only a decade or so ago that the old custom of ringing the curfew and sentinelling the town after ten o'clock was abandoned. It was here that Mr. Rousselet courted the beautiful Catherine Moffatt. One glorious spring morning when all the rest of the congregation were rigidly observant of the decorum of the day, he marked in his Bible the fifth verse of the second epistle of John, and she blushingly returned the book with the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Ruth modestly indicated.

St. John's, Richmond, Virginia, was ordered built in 1737 in "a plain manner, After the Moddle of Curls Church." An extra tax was laid on the colonists and it was known by various names until 1828, when the present title was chosen. When it was enlarged the body of the church was kept almost as it was before. Care was taken to preserve the pew where Patrick Henry stood as a delegate to the convention of 1772, and made his famous speech in which are the memorable words that immortalized Virginia's patriotism, "but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

The old baptismal font from Curls church is here, having been discovered in a nearby cellar, where it had been in use for some time as a hominy mortar. It was placed in the hands of a stone-cutter and made presentable again for its holy use. In the churchyard lie many of the men and women who made the state famous. Colonel Robert Gamble, of his majesty's army of 1775, sleeps there, Governor John Page's tomb is near the door, and other names that seem like the roll call of history are Poindexter, Weddell, Southall, Allison, Spencer, Winchester, Southey and Armstrong.

AT MY FATHER'S DESK.

Across the meadows comes the call
Of wooing larks and clover-browsing kine,
And scented honeysuckles through the hall
Are mingling memories with the eglantine;
But he who sat to con his papers o'er,
Before this ancient desk, in dusk and dawn,
And emptied cubbies of their red-tape lore,
While wondering eyes of childhood feasted on;
Ah, he of ebon locks and voice of cheer,
He has been journeying this many a year.

And from the whirl of fast pursuing years,
I sit me down in his abandoned chair,
And yield to memories too sweet for tears,
And sense a presence in the vibrant air.
I close my eyes and for a little while
The joys of half-forgotten years I know,
And time and space are blended in a smile,
Evanished in the mists of long ago;
A touch is on my arm—I wake and face
His grandchild's child in my accustomed place.
—Kate Brownlee Sherwood in the Ohio Magazine.

VALUE OF COLONIAL COINS

Money Minted Before the Revolution Guarded Like Crown Jewels.

If there is anyone who possesses a collection of coins of the country's colonial period that person is fortunate. If at any time a pinch should come, making it necessary for the owner of such a collection to dispose of it in order to procure the necessities of life a sum of money could be obtained that would make him quite independent of the world for a lifetime.

It is doubtful, however, if there is a complete collection of the coinage of this country of the days before the revolution anywhere within the borders of the land, though in many museums, public as well as private, there is a goodly representation.

The coins of Maryland and Virginia in the time of their colonial existence were quaint and peculiar in their way. They include shillings, six-penny pieces, pennies and half-penny pieces. Among those that abounded in Maryland was the old Baltimore groat, called after the old English groat, which was worth about fourpence in the old country. These coins as well as those of Virginia at that time were coined in England for the colonies. One that circulated extensively in Virginia was the "Gloucester shilling," and there were multitudes of halfpennies in those days, all with more or less peculiar stamps upon them.

Among the coins of the period before the declaration of independence New York spread broadcast her shilling pieces stamped with a pine tree, and they were as good as gold in the markets. Massachusetts also had her pine tree shilling, and it was good anywhere, as they came from Hull's minting house in Pembroke Square. Many of the smaller coins of those days immortalized the American eagle and the Indian, the American aborigine had his inning also. Olive branches and stars and mottoes of various kinds appeared on the obverse and reverse sides of those old coins, from shillings down to halfpence. The old coppers of those days, particularly those minted in the New England region, and the three-penny coins as well, are of inestimable value today, but the few of them that do exist are as carefully guarded, wheresoever they are, as the crown diamonds of any empire under the sun.

Spiders That Spin Silk.

Most of us have read of the fairy princess who wore a spider-web gown, but we never expected to see that fabric in reality. Now Signor Gallieni, governor of the island of Madagascar, off the southeast coast of Africa, sends word to America that he has opened a factory where the workers are weaving the webs of certain spiders of the island into beautiful silken fabrics which are shipped to Paris and made up into ladies' gowns.

Thousands of spiders work day and night in their cages in the big room in the factory given over to them, and they industriously spin millions of yards of their strong silk threads, which are carefully wound and taken to the weaving rooms.

These silk-spinning spiders are of the family known as the Halabe. They have very ugly tempers. They carry on regular wars among themselves and slay each other in great numbers. For this reason each spinner is put in a little home of its own in the factory.

These spiders live out in the mango groves of Madagascar, and the natives, armed with nets and covered baskets, set forth in the cool of the morning to capture them. The nets are very much like those used to capture butterflies, only of a finer mesh, and the baskets are lined with soft grasses. Great care must be taken to keep the male and female Halabe apart. If they are shut up together the female attacks the male furiously and generally kills him.—Cleveland News.

Slightly Agitated.

A young man who had been told that he might "ask papa" prepared a speech, which ran something like this: "I dare say you know, Mr. Brown, that I have been paying your daughter Madge marked attention of late, and now I have come to ask her hand in marriage. I know that I am a poor man, but I am an honorable one, and I am not afraid of work. We are willing to fight the battle of life together. I love your daughter devotedly, and I have come to ask your consent to make her my wife."

This is what he really said to the young lady's father while beads of perspiration "bespangled his brow:" "I—I—dare say that—that is, Mr. Brown, I—I—your—your daughter Madge has been paying me marked attention—er, no, I have been paying her marked attention, and I—I—we are willing to fight—er, the battle of life—I mean that your daughter seeks my hand in marriage—er, no, I—I—seek her hand—and—I love you—er, no, your daughter. I mean she—she—that is, I—I—have come to ask your consent to be my wife—that is, I—love you devotedly—your daughter, I mean—she loves me devotedly—I mean that I love her—and she—she—I trust I make my meaning clear, sir!"—Tit-Bits.

Presence of Mind.

General Funston, at a dinner in San Francisco, cited an example of great presence of mind.

"In the height of the disorder here," he said, "a mob was looting a big grocery when a band of soldiers arrived on the scene. One thief had seized two hams, and was about to make off with one under each arm, when he ran plump into an officer. Placing the hams in the officer's arms, he said peremptorily:

"'Take care of these, my man, or, the first thing you know, they will be stolen.'"

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I saw in the Farmstead columns recently an article on preserving eggs with water-glass. Will someone be kind enough to instruct me in regard to its use?—A., Oreg.

Will somebody kindly tell me how to remove a saddle-gall from a horse?—R., Pearl, W. Va.

Will someone please tell me why my chickens try to walk on their tails, and then fall on their heads, and act as if intoxicated? Three have already died.—W. J. T., Milanville, Pa.

I will feel very thankful if some Farmstead reader will tell me how to start in the business of raising ducks, the proper feed for young, etc. Is it better to buy eggs or ducks to begin with? How many ducks for one drake? Any further information will be greatly appreciated.—C., Old Church, Va.

I have a horse that has been sick for a long time. The first that I noticed was a lameness in one of his hind legs; this went along for a week or ten days; in the meantime the leg swelled slightly; then a lump appeared on the animal's side, about the size of a duck egg, and both legs were swollen. Within a week the lump broke, and a bloody pus came from it; next lumps appeared on his hind legs, and one night he had a homorrhage of the mouth, followed by a discharge from the nose. He has a good appetite, but is quite poor. Will somebody please tell me what disease he has and give treatment?—R., Biddeford, Me.

Soft-Shelled Eggs.

It is generally believed that the soft-shelled egg occasionally laid by the hen is due to deficiency of lime in the food. Some experiments carried out at the experiment station in Kansas, however, seem to indicate that this is not the right explanation. It rather appears to be a case of arrested development due to nervous shock, and to be analogous to abortion in mammals. Soft-shelled eggs were laid at the experiment station by hens subjected to nervous excitement. And it is shown that on an ordinary diet a hen's system normally contains enough lime for the shells of five or six eggs. If lime is withheld, then, after laying these five or six, the hen will cease laying. But if lime in limited quantity be given, the hen lays eggs in proportion to the amount given, though the shells, on investigation, are found to be somewhat thinner than normal.

Growing Cauliflower.

Soil that will produce cabbage is suitable for cauliflower, provided it is enriched with well rotted manure. The manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil and the ground put in the best possible condition. The Early Snowball is found to be the best for early market. Sow the seen Feb. 15 in a hotbed.

When the seeds commence to grow give the plants sufficient air so to keep them from rotting. When the plants are large enough to handle, take them up and transplant them two inches apart each way, and keep them well watered. Expose the plants to the open air before time to plant out doors so as to harden them. You will find that few plants die when treated in this manner.

Several hours before setting out give the plants a thorough soaking in the hotbed. When ready to set the plants mark off the ground three feet each way and set the plants somewhat deeper than they grew in the hotbed, pressing the earth closely about them. As cauliflower requires a cool atmosphere and a cool, moist soil, there is little chance of success unless they are planted very early in order to come on before the heat of summer. However, they may be planted late and come in during the cool weather of fall.

In cultivating use a one-horse cultivator twice a week both ways when the plants are small. When they come to maturity and the flowers appear, cover the flowers with a leaf of the plant early every morning. You will have good success in this manner of protection.

Surgery for Trees.

The successful treatment of trees by surgery is the subject of a report made recently by a botanist named Eberhardt to the academy of sciences, in Paris, says the New York Sun. M. Eberhardt has practiced it, he says, with entire success in Indo-China. He has performed operations on sea plants, mulberry trees, orange trees and tropical plants.

Experiments in cold climates have not met with success so far, but it is believed the system can be used with advantage in the southern regions of Europe. The operations are not amputations, neither are they mere subcutaneous injections, such as have been made successfully in Europe for the cure of some parasitic diseases of plants. They are surgical in the strictly modern sense.

The method is adapted when the trees are attacked by insects which penetrate the bark and deposit their eggs in the wood. The long-horned beetle is a serious plague in Indo-China.

The larvae hollow out galleries in the tissue of the trunk and branches; these interrupt the circulation of the sap, and the tree speedily withers and dies.

Eberhardt's method consists of opening up the gallery with a scalpel, removing the insects with a forceps or curving instrument and then flushing out the cavity with an antiseptic fluid, consisting of 40 parts of glycerin, 110 of formaline and 850 of water. Three or four washings are given at intervals extending over about 35 days, and at the end of that time cushions of vegetable tissue begin to appear along the edge of the scar, which heals completely in from six to eight months. It is essential during the first two or three months to protect the wound from light, which seems to stop the formation of new tissue.

When the trunk is seriously attacked as to render so radical an operation undesirable, M. Eberhardt pricks the cavity in the tree with a trocar, to which he affixes a syringe and injects a solution of 180 parts of formaline, 50 of glycerin and 760 parts of water. This he forces in until the cavity is filled to overflowing. Either the larvae are forced to the surface, where they are extracted with the forceps, or else they are poisoned.

Two injections are usually made at eight days' interval. The formaline hardly seems to penetrate the woody fiber beyond the surface broken down by the parasites. The wound heals in time and the tree seems to suffer no damage from the treatment, while its inevitable destruction by the parasite is prevented.

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

Potatoes are always cheapest at this time of year, so naturaly this is the season when the stock of seed tubers should be purchased. They are also in better condition now than at any other period, and may be easily shipped without bruising. Early varieties of potatoes should be planted early in the spring, and if one delays until then in buying the seedlings, much valuable time will be lost and they will get a late start. Whether you pick them out of your own crop or buy them, potatoes for early planting should be gotten ready in the fall. After picking them over carefully and selecting the nicest ones, pail them up tightly in a crate until spring.

Plants for Honey Bees.

The plants that serve as forage for honey bees are: For March, the willows, soft maple, elm, alder and dog-tooth violets; for April, the above and the June berry, crimson clover, dandelion, gooseberry, currant, apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum and rhododendron, although some years they may not bloom until May, much depending upon the section and climate. During May those mentioned will be reinforced by the holly, tulip tree, raspberry, persimmon, grape vine, blackberry, alsike, clover, strawberry and white clover. Along in the summer, beginning the latter part of May and the first part of June, the magnolia, cow pea, catalpa, daisy, alfalfa, milk weed, cucumber, motion, sweet clover, corn, buckwheat and numerous flowers keep up the supply until late in the season.

Concrete as Building Material.

To home owners the cost of repairs is sometimes a serious item. It is often overlooked in first construction. The repairs on a concrete dwelling are certain to be few, as the older the house the more firmly united it becomes. In the matter of painting and exterior decoration, concrete possesses merits of considerable economy in consequence.

Even an ordinary dwelling needs to be painted every three years at least, and at an average cost of $150, or $50 a year. There is a saving of this item, which counts to the small householder who is getting his start in life. Some adverse criticism of the lareness and inartistic appearance of concrete walls might be given, but few of them appear to be justified. In construction with concrete there are instances where artistic effect is lost, and the walls appear particularly cold and dead, but this is not to be charged up against concrete—the architect, builder and owner may share in the responsibility. This usually do. The grays and lights brown of the facing of concrete are not inartistic by any means.

With a lower rate of insurance, a saving in depreciation, and economy of construction, concrete commends itself from a strictly mercenary point of view. It means something more to know you are living in a practically fireproof home.

Grease Heel in Horses.

Grease heel, says Prof. Waterman, of the Michigan college, is a disease like lymphangitis which should be recognized early in its course and given prompt attention. It is a disease to which the heavy horses are more subject; light horses are rarely affected with it. The round, thick legged horse is more subject to it than is the one having flat, clean legs. Some think that horses with heavy feather at the fetlock are more apt to be affected than those which do not have the feathering. If the leg is flat and clean it is doubtful if the feather acts as a predisposing cause. The disease is an inflammation of the oil glands of the skin at the back of the fetlock. It affects only the rear limbs.

The predisposing cause, as has already been indicated, is the conformation of the part, a thick skin with a round, meaty leg. The exciting causes are of a condition of the animal and filth, the animal's condition being perhaps the more important, the system being clogged with waste products. The horse may be either fat or unthrifty in appearance. Horses that are highly fed on corn are subject to attacks. When the system is just right a little added irritation in the form of mud or slush will bring on the disease, and as the mud and water are the more apparent they are blamed for the trouble when really they were only the "last straw."

The disease develops rather quickly, often coming on in a night; the first thing noticed is that the horse is lame, the fetlock swollen and hot; the lameness and swelling increases rather rapidly. If the joint is handled the horse raises the leg, and as the bending of the joint causes pain he continues to raise it higher and higher until he nearly falls over. After a day or two there will be a greasy discharge from the part. In bad cases the animal may have a fever and the pulse be increased

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bible interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Mound-Builders Again.

J. P. F., Hat, Mich.: The story of the mound-builders is too long for repetition in these columns every time we are asked a question about them. "Mound-builders" is the name given a pre-historic race. Their principal remains are extensive earthworks found in the Mississippi valley, extending from the lakes southward to the gulf. Many of these are clearly defensive works of places of burial. Fort Hill, Ohio, has a line of circumvallation about four miles in extent. These defensive works also include structures used for religious purposes. Many mounds are of regular outline, assuming the form of various geometrical figures. In Newark, O., works of this character cover an area of more than two square miles. A mound near St. Louis is 700 feet long by 500 feet broad at the base and 96 feet high. Some mounds of this character contain skeletons. In Wisconsin and Iowa are earthworks which assume the outline of men and animals. One in Adams county, Ohio, has the form of a serpent. It is over 1,000 feet in length and its mouth is partially closed around an egg of perfectly regular dimensions. The figure reaches a height of about five feet. Various theories prevail as to the question of what race built the mounds. It is now frequently thought to have been a race related to the Indians.

Service Pensions Again.

Editor Question Bureau: I see, in your paper of March 14, a statement that a soldier at the age of 62 may draw $15 a month; at 65, $20; at 70, $25. Now, I thanks say that at 62 we may draw $12; at 70, $15; at 75, $20. We would like to have you state which is correct.—J. S., Medina, O.

Your blanks are certainly correct. And if you will read the Question Bureau columns of The Weekly Blade, issue of February 14, you will find the provisions of the McCumber bill there printed, in answer to questions, and it gives the ages and amounts as they appear in the blanks.

Mary E. Holmes.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, who was connected with some Presbyterian educational work in the south.—W. M., Evansville, Ind.

Mary E. Holmes was born at Chester, April 10, 1850. She was graduated from Rockford seminary in 1868, Conservatory of Music in 1850, University of Michigan in 1888. For eight years she taught the department of natural sciences at Rockford college. In 1890 she was admitted to the Geological Society of America for "original scientific investigation and discovery." She was president of the Presbyterian Missionary society, Freeport Presbytery, secretary for Freedmen, synod of Illinois, and Freedmen's secretary of the northwest; also editor and publisher of the Freedmen's Bulletin and Monthly News Letter. She is the founder and active supporter of the Mary Holmes seminary, of West Point, Miss., an industrial and literary school for girls. She has written numerous scientific and educational papers and contributions.

The Wooden Horse at Troy.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give me all the information you can about the wooden horse built by the Greeks at the siege of Troy. How many Greek soldiers were concealed in it, and how long after the Greeks left did it remain without the walls?—W. A. J., Grove City, Mo.

Perhaps we shouldn't be too exacting in our demands for details concerning the wooden horse. We are told that the Greeks besieged Troy in vain for nine years, and that they finally placed outside the walls a large wooden horse in those interior a number of Greek heroes were concealed, and the rest of the army retired to the ships as if they had given up the siege. The Trojans in exultation dragged the horse within the walls, and during the night the Greeks came forth and were joined by the main army which had returned from the ships. The probability is that the wooden horse remained outside no more than the length of time the Greeks consumed in leaving. As to exactly how many soldiers were concealed in the wooden horse, the history before us does not say, and as for us we cannot see that it makes any great difference as to the number. hm

Carbide.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me what carbide is made from, and how it is made.—H. A. L., Staunton, Va.

In chemistry, carbide is composed of carbon with a metallic element, or with certain of the nonmetallic elements. There are many carbides, too many, and of too little general interest to be given in these columns. The carbides of iron and calcium are the most important. Carbon occurs in steel, and is thought undoubtedly concerned in some manner with the hardening of this metal, although authorities are not agreed as to the exact part it plays

Organization of Tammany.

Editor Question Bureau: When was Tammany organized, and what was its object?—T. D. H., Waterford, Pa.

The Society of Tammany was formed in 1789, being the result of a popular movement in New York, having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called aristocratic society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The grand sachem and thirteen sachems were designed to typify the President and the governors of the thirteen original states. William Mooney was the first grand sachem. The society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the general committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization and cannot use Tammany hall without the consent of the society.

Mary J. Holmes.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.—S. B. L., Hopkinton, Ia.

Mary Jane Holmes was born in Brookfield, Mass., the daughter of Preston Hawes and Fanny Olds, his wife. She is the niece of Rev. Joel Hawes, a distinguished New England author and divine. As a child she was dreamy and precocious, fond of studying and telling stories. She went to school at the age of three, studied grammer at six, and when thirteen began to teach in a district school. Her first published article appeared when she was fifteen years of age, and in 1854 she published her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine." Since that date she has published some thirty novels. Statistics obtained from wholesale bookstores show Mrs. Holmes' novels to have the widest circulation of any American author. Over 2,000,000 copies have been sold. She has never attempted high-class fiction, but has been content with the portrayal of everyday life in the United States and England. It has been said of her: 'Mrs. Holmes' stories are universally read, and is, in many respects, without a rival in the world of fiction. Her characters are always life-like, and she makes them talk and act like human beings, subject to the same emotions, swayed by the same passions, and actuated by the same motives which are common among men and women of everyday existence. Her stories are all of a domestic character, and their interest, therefore, is not so intense as if they were more highly seasoned with sensationalism. Her sentiments are so sound, her sympathies so warm and ready, and her knowledge of manners, character and the varied incidents of ordinary life so thorough, that she would find it difficult to write any other than an excellent tale if she were to try it." She has published articles in various periodicals and letters descriptive of her travels in America and Europe. She was married to David Holmes in 1853, and removed to Versailles, Ky. Later Brockport, N. Y., became her home.

Montana.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give some information about Montana, as to homestead lands, timber, mining, wild animals and general description.—J. L. C., Clay City, Ia.

Montana, the "Treasure State," has within its borders 93,491,200 acres of land. Of this amount about 26,000,000 acres are classed mountain lands, 30,000,000 as farming lands and 38,000,000 as grazing lands. This is approximately about 40,000 square miles of mountains, 50,000 square miles of farming lands and 56,000 square miles of grazing lands. There are more than 19,000,000 acres of surveyed and unappropriated land in the state which is open to entry and settlement. Twenty-nine per cent of the total area of Montana is covered with timber, which is 8 per cent less than for the average of the entire United States. The timber is largely of yellow pine, tamarack and Douglas spruce, comprising most of the commercial product. Along the streams occur forests of cottonwood. In the dryer portions of the state stunted red cedars often grow along the smaller water courses, of great value to settlers, as they provide posts and wood. Forests of white cedar or white pine, and Engelmann's spruce occur in the wetsern part. On the higher summits and slopes the alpine species thrive, but as they are limbed to the base of the tree and inaccessible, they are not of value commercially. They are useful in preventing the rapid melting of the snow in the spring, holding it until later in the season when it is needed in irrigation. A considerable portion of the state's timbered area is included in government forest reserves.

Montana has been known principally on account of her mines, and leads in the production of copper and in the output of sapphires. The early history of the state is the search for gold, and many of her towns and cities are built in gulches where placer gold was mined. Montana is also one of the richest coal states in the west, although much of it is undeveloped. The tests show the bituminous coal to be little inferior to Pennsylvania bituminous coals. Bituminous coal or lignite has been found in every county of the state except Jefferson. The undeveloped coal industry will without doubt be a prominent factor in the future expansion of other industries of the states. In addition to its coal the state has extensive beds of clay. The state leads the union in the production of sapphires, the actual mining of which began in 1891. The climate of the state is exceedingly varied. The springs are rainy; the summers are clear and dry; the autumns are delightful; the winters are clear and bracing. Owing to the absence of high humidity the climate is very beneficial to health, especially to those affected with pulmonary diseases. In its early history it was not thought possible to grow crops in Montana to a great extent, but as the mines developed the demand for food became so great as to stimulate agriculture, and fruit raising was also attempted. Marked success attended the efforts, and large acreage of grain and orchards were put out annually, until agriculture and husbandry have developed into important economical features of the state's progress, and bid fair to rank close to the mineral wealth in the near future. Montana now ships apples to the eastern states and even to England.

Water-Glass.

Editor Question Bureau: I read an article in The Blade in regard to preserving eggs with water glass. Our druggists here do not know what water glass is, and I write hoping that I may get some information.—J. W. G., Waverly, O.

Water-glass is a substance which, when solid, resembles glass, but is slowly soluble in boiling water, although it remains unaffected by ordinary atmospheric changes. It consists of soluble silicates of potash or soda, or a mixture of both. Water-glass may be prepared in two ways, called wet or dry. The former mode of preparation consists in breaking down and calcining flint nodules, fragments or particles of which are then added to a solution of caustic potash or soda, whereupon the whole is exposed for a time to intense heat at 60 pounds pressure. According to the latter method the constituents are fused together in the solid state and afterward dissolved. The product, when prepared in this way, is viscid, and may be used in this state or further diluted. In this method of manufacture the caustic soda or potash may be replaced by the carbonate or the sulphate.

Rural Mail Carriers.

Editor Question Bureau: In answer to D. M. J.'s question (in regard to postal employes' salaries), in issue of March 14, you answer all questions except one, and that is in case of a short route, where the salary is not $720. In such case, will there be a raise in proportion? My salary is $504 on a 14-mile route. What will it be after July 1, 1907?—C. C. B., Cove, Oreg.

In reply to the above we will quote from the latest information on the subject received from Washington:

"Under the recent act of congress making appropriations for the postal service for the ensuing fiscal year, the postmaster general may fix the salaries of carriers in the rural delivery service at a rate not exceeding $900 per annum after July 1, 1907. The highest rate paid under the old law is $720 per annum. The readjustment of salaries under the new law has not been fully determined, but it is proposed to allow the maximum rate to all carriers on routes 24 or more miles in length, as shown by the records of the department. This will give approximately 22,800, or about 40 per cent, of the carriers an advance in salary of $180 per annum. A substantial increase in pay for other carriers is contemplated, but the chief beneficiaries of the new law will be those serving the longer routes, upon whom the greater hardships of the service fall. Carriers on the shorter routes ranging from 12 to 14 and from 14 to 16 miles in length, now receiving $504 and $540 per annum, respectively, being proportionately better paid than carriers on routes of 20 or more miles. The pay of substitute rural carriers will also be increased in many cases. This advance, it is estimated, will result in an approximate increase of $5,900,00 in the cost of the rural free delivery system.

Constitutional Amendments.

Editor Question Bureau: I sent you a question some time ago asking if the supreme court had ever passed on the constitutionality of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. You said my question was not clearly stated. I think it was as clear as the Georgia lawyer stated the case in the enclosed extract from the Outlook. He claims that the present race troubles are caused by these amendments, and that the amendments are illegal. Has the supreme court ever decided a case under these amendments?—C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.

Let us first see what means the constitution provides for amendments. Article V says: "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate." The last point is the only one remaining today which is incapable of amendment. Fifteen amendments in all, as is generally known, have been adopted from time to time. The first congress, September 25, 1789, passed twelve amendments, two of which were not ratified. The remaining ten, having been ratified by all the states except Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia, were declared in force December 15, 1891. The first six of these comprise what is known as our Bill of Rights. The eleventh amendment was passed by congress March 5, 1794, was duly ratified, and was proclaimed in force January 8, 1798. The twelfth amendment was passed by congress December 12, 1803, and declared in force September 25, 1804. After this, for 60 years, the Constitution remained unchanged, but the condition of things resultant from the civil war brought about three more amendments. The thirteenth amendment was proposed for the purpose of making emancipation universal in the nation and prohibiting slavery for the future. The amendment passed the senate in April, 1864, by a vote of thirty-eight to six, but failed to pass the house. The house reconsidered its vote at the next session and passed the amendment by a vote of one hundred and nineteen to fifty-six; it was proposed to the legislatures of the states February 1, 1865. It was declared in force December 18, 1865, having been ratified by twenty-seven states out of thirty-six; it was subsequently ratified by four more. Only two states, Delaware and Kentucky, absolutely rejected it. Texas took no action in regard to it and Alabama and Mississippi ratified it conditionally.

The fourteenth amendment passed congress in June, 1866, by a vote of thirty-three to eleven in the senate and one hundred and thirty-eight to thirty-six in the house. It was ratified by thirty out of the thirty-seven states and was proclaimed in force July 28, 1868. Three others subsequently ratified it. Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky rejected it and California failed to act. All the once confederate states, except Tennessee, rejected it, but afterward ratified it in consequence of an act of congress providing as one condition of their re-admission as states that they should do so. New Jersey and Ohio rescinded their first ratification, but congress declared that this did not affect their previous action, and in the end there were enough ratifications without these. The fifteenth amendment was designed to supplement the previous one in regard to the suffrage of negro citizens and make their right to vote unquestionable. It passed congress February 26, 1869, by a vote of thirty-nine to thirteen in the senate and one hundred and forty-four to forty-four in the house. It was ratified by twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states and proclaimed in force March 30, 1870; Georgia at first rejected, but afterward ratified it. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California and Oregon rejected it and Tennessee took no action. Ohio, which had at first rejected it, afterward ratified it, and New York rescinded her ratification.

The above is a brief history of the several amendments to the constitution, which shows that the methods pointed out by that instrument were closely followed. There is probably little doubt that congress has passed some acts based on principles of loose construction of the constitution, but many of them have been declared constitutional by the supreme court. The Ku-Klux acts (except the conspiracy section), are among those so declared. The civil rights bill and others have been declared unconstitutional. In more recent cases the supreme court has exhibited a tendency to decide cases by a rather strict construction of the constitution. The civil rights bill was introduced into congress in 1866. Its object was to protect the civil rights of the southern negroes, then recently emancipated. It declared all persons born in the United States and not subject to a foreign power, except Indians, to be citizens enjoying the same rights as white citizens in regard to property, contracts and entitled to all the civil rights of citizens. A violation of the civil rights of the citizens before mentioned was made a misdemeanor, the cognizance of which was given exclusively to the federal courts. The bill became a law March 1, 1875. In October, 1883, the supreme court declared as much of the act as related to its operation in the states to be unconstitutional, leaving its operation unhampered in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Miscellaneous.

M. C., Rapid City, S. D.: We do not know the nationality of Richard W. Sears.

H. H. G., Corry, Pa.: Answer to your question is a simple matter of opinion, and we have none to give on the subject. This column is not maintained for the purpose of giving the opinions of the editor.

E. F., Dennison, O.: Take your question to some lawyer and fully explain the circumstances to him.

F. H., Williamsport, Ind.: The original Solomon's temple was destroyed by the Assyrians. Herod the Great rebuilt it. This edifice was destroyed by the Romans in 70 A. D., and for many centuries the height which it occupied has been occupied by the Mosque of Omar.

F. M. L. (no address given): Jamestown, Va., is about 45 miles northwest of Norfolk. It was the first place permanently settled in the United States by the English. It was the capital of Virginia until 1698.

V. S. B., Unicoi, Tenn.: "Appalachia" is the name of 4,500 square miles of area in the western part of Virginia. "Apalachi" or "Appalachee" was the name of a tribe of Indians. It is from these that the Appalachian mountains took their name.

G. D., Walty, Mich.: Turn to the Question Bureau in Blade of February 14 for correct statement of the provisions of the McCumber service pension law.

J. Y. S., Olney, Ill.: Write to the agricultural department for full information concerning the pure food law.

W. M. B. Sarell, Golden, Colo.: Col. B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., is secretary of the International supreme lodge, Order of Good Templars.

F. M., Morenci, Mich.: The first Civil war draft made at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was that of October 1, 1862.

C. C. H., Corry, Pa.: The date of inaugurating the President has not been changed.

W. L., Frederic, Wis.: We do not believe the use of the checks you mention is unlawful.

J. B. E., Mars Hill, N. C.: We have not the statistics from which to gather the information you want.

M. E. B., Columbus, Ind.: Kindly note the rules of the Bureau, and you will understand why we cannot comply with your request.

L. F., Wakeman, O.: Submit your question to a lawyer.

G. W. M., Danville, W. Va.: We have no information in regard to the "cheap well" you mention, other than that which was printed at the time you mention. Should we be fortunate enough to learn further details, we would be pleased to give you and other readers the benefit of our information.

E. W., Somerset, Ky.: To answer your question we would have to rely largely upon our own opinion, and the Bureau is not conducted for the purpose of airing the views of its editor on any subject.

W. F. B., Pocatello, Idaho: The McCumber bill is the only service pension bill passed by the Fifty-ninth congress. Your husband will have to wait until he is 62 years of age to benefit under this act, when he may receive $12 per month; at 70 he will be entitled to $15, and at 75 to $20 per month.

D. W. P., Driftwood, Okla.: We cannot help you in the matter of the Ingersoll reply, about which you want to know.

A. D., Waupaca, Wis.: We know nothing about the book about which you inquire.

M. B. L., Greenville, Tenn.: It is not probable that any such person as the hero of your novel ever existed. We must not accept the heroes of fiction too seriously.

R. A. B., Augusta, Wis.: You cannot draw a pension under the new law.

Three Kinds of Tears.

Prof. Stirling, in his lecture, told the audience many strange things about their eyes. The eyelashes, for instance, contain from 100 to 150 hairs on the upper and eighty to ninety on the lower lid; these hairs are replaced about every 100 days. Tears are of three kinds, he continued:

"1. Natural tears, the little flood which nature secretes in the eye to wash away all the dust particles.

"2. Sychic tears, which flow when minds are for the moment unbalanced; and,

"3. Alcoholic tears.

"Tears do not always flow, because there is just a little oily secretion along the edges of our eyelids which keeps the fluid back.

"The Japanese have a peculiar overlapping fold, which obscures the real edge of the eyelid. That is why their eyes look slanting. And babies"—all the mothers in the room bent forward—"have just the same fold on their eyes if you look for it."—London Mail.

HIS FIRST WIFE'S PORTRAIT.

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

JENNINGS

Someway, it was a shock to Alice Jarvis, when she entered the parlor of her new home, to find the portrait of her husband's first wife hanging opposite the doorway. It was the first thing she saw when she went into the room, and, as she moved about, she fancied that the portrait's eyes were following her with an expression of mockery. She could not escape them in any part of the room, and, though she did not wish to look, an uncanny fascination forced her eyes to seek the painted ones, in the hope that by some movement of hers she might have evaded the direction of their gaze. Wherever she went in the large, square room, the eyes pursued her, seeming to ask, "What are you doing here? This is my home, and the man you think to claim is mine. He is mine for always."

Alice knew when she married Edward Jarvis that another woman had been before her in his heart and that she had taken this other woman's place. The knowledge had not troubled her in the beginning, beyond a pang of regret that Edward had not met and loved her first. The other woman had been dead five years before Alice and Edward were married. Their courtship was a brief affair. Within a few weeks of their meeting both knew that they loved each other, and, as there was no reason for delay, their wedding soon followed their engagement.

Edward had never given up the house where he had made his home during his first marriage. His wife had lived but two years, and, after her death his sister came to be his companion until her own marriage. This took place a short time before Edward was wedded to Alice, so that upon their return from their wedding journey the house was ready and in order.

"I haven't made any changes in our home," he told Alice. "I thought I would let you attend to things yourself if there were any alterations or improvements you want to make. The place is yours to do with as you please."

Alice was sure there would be nothing she should want to change. She had been in the home a few times while Edward's sister was there, and she thought of it as being very attractive and comfortable. The portrait of Edward's first wife had not impressed itself upon her mind until she had come upon it suddenly the morning after their return from their wedding journey. They had reached home late at night, and, after they had stopped in the hallway long enough for Edward to give Alice a welcome to her new domain, they had gone upstairs, without entering any of the rooms below.

Edward was fortunate in having the services of a middle-aged woman, who had been engaged by his first wife's mother when he married her daughter. The place suited Ellen, and after the death of Mrs. Jarvis, she had stayed on as housekeeper and manager. She was very efficient, and Alice felt that with the household affairs so well arranged and in smooth running order, there was little for her to do, when she and Edward had settled down to the everyday routine of living.

He had gone away immediately after their first breakfast at home.

"Our playtime is over, dear," he said. "I am sorry, but now I shall have to get busy. Don't worry about the house. Just tell Ellen what you want and she will attend to everything."

Alice let him go reluctantly. She had a childish longing for him to stay with her, at least for the morning, and help her to feel at home in the house he knew so well and to which she was a stranger. She did not tell him of her wish, though she went with him to the street door and stood there, looking after him wistfully. When she turned back into the house, the opening into the parlor invited her to enter. The room had the appearance of being seldom used. Its furniture was primly set, and it seemed dominated by the portrait hanging on the wall.

It was a striking picture, because of its vivid coloring. The blue of the gown and the blue of the woman's eyes seemed to leap out in a flash of color. The portrait was that of a young and pretty woman whom the artist had painted, smiling. It was a full-face portrait, and the vivid blue eyes looked straight out of the canvas, attracting at once the gaze of those who came under their vision.

The portrait thrust its presence upon Alice with suddenness and intensity. She went into the parlor simply because it had so happened, and the pictured woman made her feel like an intruder. She tried to shut the image out with plans for changing the formal room into one that was homelike, but her plans melted into nothingness under the mocking gaze of the eyes which followed her every movement.

Alice was sensitive and impressionable, and the portrait filled her with unhappy imaginings. It drove her from the room with her plans for its improvement unfinished. The knowledge that it was there, stayed with her while she was unpacking and adjusting her own belongings. The house was so complete—so discouragingly complete—that she felt there was nothing she could do to add to its attractions or comfort.

The parlor, she was sure she could never touch. Certainly not under the watchful gaze of the blue-eyed woman. She had thought to make the parlor a room to be lived in and enjoyed. It came first into notice when one entered the street door, and she wanted to give it the atmosphere of home. If only the portrait might be taken away. It represented a portion of her husband's life in which she had no part and of which, without knowing it, she was jealous.

If only the portrait might be taken away! It was a thought that haunted her and spoiled the days which should have been filled with happiness.

Alice and Ellen got along amicably together, but Ellen was so well able to look after the housekeeping without assistance or guidance, it seemed to Alice that she herself, was of no use in the homemaking. It was planned, begun, finished and in operation long before she had come into the scheme of things, and she had taken no part in the beginning. This had been the right of the woman whose portrait dominated the parlor.

She longed to shut off the room from the rest of the house. She never went into it unless there were formal callers, and then, if possible, she sat with her back to the portrait, though she was always painfully conscious it was there, and she was equally painfully conscious that others would notice it and perhaps comment upon it when they went away.

She was permitting the portrait to ruin her life. She never spoke of it to Edward, and he never spoke of it to her, because it did not seem important. Manlike, he shunned a room not in daily use, though occasionally he remarked when passing through the hall, that it seemed to be a good place to store furniture.

Alice could not go by the door without catching a glimpse of that gleam of blue. She tried to subdue it by keeping the windows darkened, but, though the shadows were black as night, she knew it was there. She knew the smiling face and mocking eyes were looking out of the heavy gilt frame and marking her an intruder. She tortured herself with wonderings whether Edward gave her as great a love as his first wife had received. She could not complain of any lack in his tenderness and devotion. He came home to her with the eagerness of a lover, and took the keenest interest in listening to her account of the happenings of the hours they spent apart. Under the influence his companionship exerted Alice brightened and forgot her obsession, deceiving Edward and herself into believing she was happy. When he was away, the questionings and imaginings returned to her torture, and the portrait of the blue-eyed woman held her in its baneful spell.

If only the portrait might be taken away, she thought; then she could be assured that Edward and the home were wholly hers. She would not speak of her trouble to any one and held it a secret to be locked within her breast, but the thought was ever there, tearing at her heart and wrecking her peace. As the weeks sped away she grew pale and listless and drooping, arousing her husband's fears for her health.

"Don't you feel well, Alice, dear?" he questioned. "What is the trouble, you do not act at all like yourself."

She put him off with evasive answers until he suggested that a pleasure trip might prove beneficial. Alice jumped at the suggestion.

"Oh, yes," she exclaimed, alive with animation; "let us go as soon as we can and stay away forever, just you and I alone together."

Her eagerness surprised and disappointed Edward a little. He had thought she would be happy in the pleasant home he provided, and it hurt him to find she was so ready to leave it behind. He was ignorant of the motive ruling Alice, so without trying to find a deeper reason he accepted her eagerness to leave her home as the restless longing for excitement.

It required the intuition of a woman to discover the flaw in the pearl of Alice's existence, and this woman was the mother of Edward's first wife. She was a woman who got understanding of things without asking prying questions. Much was revealed to her that was not spoken, and she had a gift of sympathy that was divine. While Alice had taken the place that had once belonged to her daughter, she was fond of her and wanted her to be happy. In her frequent visits to the house she had discovered that all was not right, and she set to work silently to discover the reason. They seldom went into the parlor when she was there, but the few times they were in the room were sufficient to give her knowledge that the portrait of her daughter was overshadowing Alice.

She could understand how it affected the younger woman, though she thought she would not have permitted such an effect upon herself. She sympathized with Alice, and, as her daughter's portrait was the disturber of her peace, she planned for its removal. Being a woman of much wisdom, she could see no reason why the life of the living should be vexed by the counterfeit presence of the dead.

She would not betray Alice to her husband. She would not even let Alice know that she had discovered her secret, but she was decided that the portrait must be removed as soon as it could be brought about in a natural manner. When she learned that Alice and Edward were going on a journey, she went to Edward and asked if she might have the picture.

"I do not think you have forgotten," she said gently, "but now another has a greater claim, and I should like so much to have the portrait of my daughter."

Edward gave his consent after a momentary hesitation, and while he was absent with Alice, the portrait of the blue-eyed woman was taken into the mother's keeping.

Alice revived like a flower refreshed by a gentle rain, as soon as she was free from the element that prevented her from being happy. She forgot the portrait until it was time for their return, and then she tried to brace herself into a strength which should not fail under the influence she felt when in the house that contained the portrait. She persuaded Edward to stay away as long as it was possible, but when he said decidedly they must go back, while clutching fingers seemed to seize her heart, she acquiesced with seeming willingness.

They had not sent word of their coming, so there was none to receive them when they entered their home. Alice was determined not to look into the parlor, but as she passed its entrance the old resistless fascination drew her eyes to where she expected to see the portrait. The vivid gleam of blue was not there. The eyes which had been her dread no longer looked their mockery. Another picture hung in the portrait's place, and with an involuntary cry she could not repress, Alice went into the room she had thought to avoid.

There was no mistake. The portrait was gone and the room had taken on a different aspect. The furniture was moved out of its prim formality, and the shades of the window were rolled high to let in the light and sunshine through the lace curtains. The room looked like one to be lived in, and, better still, Alice felt that it was hers, to do with as she pleased, without usurping another woman's kingdom. She turned to find her husband. He was standing near, looking at her with a queer little smile on his face. He was beginning to understand something of what had shaped the past.

He held out his arms and Alice went swiftly to their shelter.

"Oh, dearest," she said, hiding her face on his shoulder, so that her voice sounded muffled, "I'm so happy to feel sure this is all my home. You won't blame me, will you, about the portrait? Please don't blame me, dear, I couldn't help it."

"No," he answered, "holding her close to his heart. "I do not blame you. I know you couldn't help it."

Too Frank by Far.

Jack London, before setting out on his world tour in a small boat, was the guest of honor at a dinner in San Francisco.

"My friends have been very frank with me about this tour," Mr. London said at the dinner. "They have told me that I am a poor sailor, that I know nothing of navigation, that I won't get anywhere near around the world, that I'll be wrecked, that I'm a fool, and so on.

"Frankness is a good thing, but sometimes it is rather unpleasant. My friends' frankness reminds me of the unusual address that an eccentric 'Frisco clergyman made to a young couple that he was about to marry.

"George," the clergyman began, "from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you on the wise step you are about to take. It was sad indeed to see you wasting your youth in drunkenness. But all's well that ends well, and I am glad to think that you have bid an eternal farewell to drink; for of course, with your prospects, not so much as a weekly glass of beer, but only the barest necessities of life, will be within your means.'

"He then turned to the young woman.

"'And you, my poor Loretta, I congratulate most heartily, for it is seldom that girls of your appearance find husbands. Never forget that you ought, by an unchangeable sweetness and a devotion without bounds, to try to make amends for poor George for your physical shortcomings. For you are, I repeat, a real blunder of nature.

"'And now, my dear children, I will proceed to unite you in the holy bonds of matrimony.'"

The M. D. System.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Easleigh, as the family physician entered, "I am awfully worried about Willie. He has a terribly sore throat. Won't you please step upstairs and look at him?"

"If the trouble is with his throat it will be best to have a throat specialist look at him. I will ask Dr. Probesleigh to call."

"And Elsie has a swelling in her ear. Won't you please look at it?"

"Dr. Spriggins is an ear specialist. It would be best to have him examine it."

"My husband has been complaining several days of a severe pain which he has in his right side. I wish you would examine him and see whether you can do anything."

"It may be appendicitis. I should feel that it was my duty to call in a specialist to diagnose his case. Shall I ask Dr. Cutting to call?"

"The baby seems to have caught cold or something in her left eye. It is badly inflamed. I wash you would look at it."

"I should not feel at liberty to prescribe anything in such a case. You should by all means call in an eye specialist. Dr. Gazzum is one whom I can safely recommend."

"I have been troubled for a week or more with terrible headaches. Can't you give me something to stop them?"

"Let me see! Dr. Faynesworth is an expert in such matters. I can safely recommend him, and will ask him to call here at his earliest convenience, if you wish."

"Doctor, my father, who lives here with us, got his feet wet day before yesterday and caught a bad cold. Will it be necessary to call in a specialist for him, too?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Fill the Demand.

Professor—"Do you believe in taxing breweries?"

Student—"I do; to their utmost capacity."—Harvard Lampoon.

Criminal Negligence.

Many a train has been wrecked in a ballroom.—Chicago Daily News.

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Suite 129, 1181 B'way, New York.

MEDICINE IN THE TROPICS

Efforts Made to Combat Disease Shown Not to Be Profitless.

Some interesting facts bearing on the advance which is steadily being made in tropical medicine were presented by Colonel Kenneth Macleod, honorary physician to the king, in a lecture with which he opened the winter's session of the London School of Tropical Medicine at the Seaman's hospital, Royal Albert docks, in London. The School of Tropical Medicine was established in connection with the branch hospital at the Royal Albert docks seven years ago.

Colonel Macleod, in his address, dwelt on the necessity for special instructions in the diseases of tropical countries. As these countries, he remarked, have their peculiar flora and fauna of which no general teachings of botany and zoology or special study of the plants and animals of temperate regions can supply a knowledge, so there are in the tropics special manifestations and modifications of disease regarding which pathology and nosology, as taught in the medical schools of this country, afford very little information.

The analogy, he went on to say, was by no means a strained one, for the pathology of the present day was largely concerned with botany and zoology, and included a study of vegetable and animal life—a fact wisely recognized in the scheme of instruction arranged in this school. Through the liberality of the colonies, the subjects of protozoology and helminthology have been added to the curriculum of study—a novel and important departure, which merited commendation and imitation.

The study of vegetable microbes was included in that of the diseases with which they are associated, but to complete the teachings of parasitology there was one subject which ought to be systematically developed, namely, pathological entomology. Insects, more especially blood-sucking insects—the mosquito and tsetse fly, for example—have been found to fulfill an important function in the conveyance of infective diseases, and the harboring and transmission of disease germs and knowledge on this subject imperatively claimed to be imparted and extended.

Recent observations indicated that leprosy is spread by insect agency and cholera, enteric fever and plague were very probably similarly transmitted, but on these and other cognate points, additional light was required. He, therefore, expressed the hope that a pathological entomologist would soon be added to the staff of the school. Physiologists and pathologists had been accused of callous selfishness and cruelty in subjecting the lower animals to experiment, but in the investigation of tropical diseases men themselves had, in numerous instances, incurred risks to health and life without hesitation.

The true causation of yellow fever was discovered through the agency of volunteers, who readily subjected themselves to dangerous hazards in disproving the old doctrine of infection by fomites and proving the fact of communication by mosquitos. To the marvelous progress which has taken place during the last quarter of a century in our knowledge of the nature and causation of disease, the study of tropical diseases had materially contributed.

During that period there was hardly a subject that had not been illuminated. In malaria, cholera, plague, leprosy and many other diseases special causes had been demonstrated and important indications for their prevention and treatment supplied. But as the circle of knowledge widened the horizon of ignorance seemed to extend and much work such as this school could aid and foster still remained to be accomplished.

Among those who listened to the address were Sir Francis Lovell, who presided in the absence of the Duke of Mariborough; Sir Patrick Manson, Inspector General Mahon, Sir E. Nowell Walker, Sir Frederick Young, Sir George Denton and Professor Blanchard, of Paris.

The Paris of South America.

Buenos Ayres is "the whole thing" in Argentina. I know of no country in the world which is so dominated by its capital. If the traveler comes from the interior after leaving behind the splendors of Andean scenery and crossing the 500 miles of prairie, he feels like a swimmer who has been a long time under water and takes his first deep breath of civilization when he enters the city.

I arrived at 6 o'clock in the morning, before the busy life of the harbor awoke. As we rolled along the broad water front and up the Avenida Mayo, I said to myself: "I must have taken the wrong steamer or I am dreaming. Surely I am in Europe." It was not that things seemed European or that it was easy to detect an imitation; it was Europe. No amount of self-argument would overcome this illusion. The asphalt smelled as it does in Europe and was cleaned in the European way; the little trees grew in the tradition of European culture, the buildings were French, the cafes, the news stands, all the lazy life of the early morning was continental, and the Swiss porter touched his cap as he asked me in French—for which he expected a tip—whether monsieur wished his baggage sent at once to his room. No wonder a chatty old French lady asked me at dejeuner: "How do you like Buenos Ayres? It's Little Paris, isn't it?"—Albert Hale, in The Reader.

Etymology for Women.

"Bah!" she said, and flung a wad of paper into the grate. Swishing their silk skirts, the others turned from the club window with inquiring looks.

"Bah!" she said again. "Can we women never be rid of the shackles that man has been loading on us ever since the cave bear's day? Girls, I've been reading etymology, and do you know what I've found out? I've found out that our very titles of honor are bue the badges of our servitude.

"Lady, for instance, says my etymology, means one who waits. A lady is a female who waits at table while a man gorges himself.

"Wife means a weaver. The wife is the woman who weaves her husband's and children's clothes.

"Spinster is a spinner—a girl who must spin a lifetime's supply of linen before any man will take her off the old folks' hands.

"We don't need mere spelling reform. We need word reform. Let some Roosevelt rise and abolish the words 'lady,' 'spinster' and 'wife' from the language, and let suitable substitutes for them be invented."

"Hear, hear!" rose a soprano chorus.

No Contract.

Those who desired to secure Philander Hay's services as a wood-sawyer were obliged to take him on his own terms.

"I'll saw an' split all you got here an' tier it up for ye in good shape for one dollar seventy-five a day," said Mr. Hay, after an inspection of the summer resident's shedyard.

"There are just three cords of wood to be sawed and split," said the summer resident, briskly. "How much will you charge for the job?"

"I don't do work that way," and Philander surveyed his victim with a relentless gaze.

"If I set out to saw and split by the job, what with the wear and tear on my saw an' hatchet an' the liniment that has to be put on my back nights, when you get it all reckoned out there wouldn't be any money in it, an' I wouldn't have had a minute to set down and see how I was gettin' on, either."—Youth's Companion.

False-Label Fine.

A bill has been introduced into the state senate making it a misdemeanor to sell trees under false names. The seller is liable to a fine of $50 to $500 for so doing. The intention of this bill is no doubt good, but one is at loss to know how it is to be enforced. By the time the trees bear, the nurseryman may be in another world or so far away in this one that he cannot be found. How to punish persons for selling trees not true to name has been a mooted question, and its solution seems as far away as

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Does Your Subscription Expire Next Month?

Nottingham Lace Curtains

The Most Popular Premium Ever Offered by The Blade —Special Announcement to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in April.

In reviewing our subscription books, we find during the past three or four years more than 50,000 of our subscribers have received from us at least one pair of lace curtains. Since we do not sell these curtains, but give one pair for each club of ten subscribers, these figures will demonstrate the popularity of our premium offer — therefore we have made arrangements for the season of 1906-7, by contracting direct with one of the largest lace mills of this country for a special pattern and better goods, made especially for the subscribers of the Toledo Blade. We shall be prepared to supply 20,000 to 25,000 pairs this season.

Each curtain is 30 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on following terms:

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By April 1st the many whose subscriptions expire during April should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and hundreds should send us a club of ten or more, and avail themselves of our curtain proposition. It will be noticed that we do not now make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. We now make this offer to April subscribers only, and thirty days later the May people will have their turn, and so on in order of expirations. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all of our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. Should any April subscribers fail for any reason ot get our printed proposition by April 3rd, they will please write us for a duplicate. Also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted by May 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning with that date we shall deal with May subscribers only. We should have a renewal of all our April names and a large number of new ones as well.

NAGGING THE PRESIDENT.

The Des Moines Register and Leader thinks the President should make his position before the country more definite. "Unless the President speaks within a reasonable time, it will be accepted that he will not refuse the nomination, and the candidacies of Secretary Taft and Vice President Fairbanks will be abandoned," concludes the Iowa oracle after endeavoring to show that the people have already forgotten Mr. Roosevelt's statement made on the night of election and his later reiterations.

Most people agree on this point, namely, that if the President should consent to be a candidate before the Republican convention of 1908, there would be no contest worthy the name. And we think most people agree that the President was sincere when he announced on the night of election that he would retire at the end of the present term. But The Blade, in common with many other newspapers, deprecated the positive manner in which the President spoke, because he seemed determined to place himself beyond the pale of consideration, and we maintained that conditions might arise where his duty as a citizen and a patriot would demand that he be a candidate. We are now within a little more than a year of the convention, and while it cannot be said that these conditions exist, there is a feeling among those who approve the general course of his administration that the public interest would be best served if he were to continue as chief magistrate of the nation.

However, it is apparent that the President does not regard the situation as one that requires any sacrifice of personal inclination, and it may therefore be set down as settled that he has no intention of permitting his name to go before the next convention. Nor can he see the necessity of issuing daily bulletins lest Republicans may construe his silence to mean that he has changed his mind.

Raymond, in the Chicago Tribune, says that in spite of the President's oft-repeated declaration, leaders of the party are sedulously nursing sentiment for another term and trying to persuade Mr. Roosevelt that he must yield to a spontaneous demand from the people. Why they are so persistent it is difficult to understand. The source of this advice might lead one to think that they hope to force a declaration from his lips in favor of some candidate or else extract a promise that he will keep hands off, but they are doomed to disappointment, if we understand the President's temperament. It is only natural that he should take a keen interest in the proceedings of the forthcoming convention, and, in the course of events, should he feel that the exigency of the situation demanded an expression from him to insure the nomination of a man who would proceed with the program which he has inaugurated with the people's approval, President Roosevelt would speak, and speak to the point. He has already said this much, not in a dictatorial manner, but as a loyal citizen who desired only the welfare of his country, that the next President should not be a "reactionary," and to the extent that this qualification indicates the President's choice it will probably have its influence on the delegates in the national convention. But in no sense is he attempting by the process of elimination to force his own nomination. On that point he has expressed himself as clearly as the English language will permit.

AMERICAN WATERWAYS.

In furtherance of his cherished plan to develop American waterways, President Roosevelt has appointed a commission whose duties it will be to investigate the condition of our inland waterways and make such recommendations as its inquiries may suggest. "The work is to be most important," says the chairman of the commission, "for it will involve a comprehensive plan for the treatment of the rivers of the United States and will include not only work upon navigable waters, but also recommendations relating to the preservation of forests at the headwaters, the utilization of the water powers, the purification of water and the prevention of floods in streams."

The head of this commission is Theodore Burton, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, recognized as the best posted man in congress on the propositions embraced within the scope of the committee's work. The other members are heads of government departments, chosen with respect to their knowledge of the various subjects to be covered by the inquiry. As the committee is not required to report until 1909, it will have ample opportunity for an exhaustive study of the subject.

Announcement of the committee led the President's critics to assume that he was making another demonstration against the railroads. Chairman Burton treats this view with ridicule and declares that, on the contrary, the development of the waterways is designed to help the railroads—"to furnish additional means for moving the gigantic commerce of the country." And in very truth, that should be the ultimate result. The very nature of the criticisms leveled at the President shows how short his enemies are of ammunition. All through the railway rate discussion he was charged with an attempt to destroy the industries of the country, and yet, recent developments have shown that instead of this charge being true, he was aiming to perpetuate them. He foresaw the disastrous consequences which would follow if the railroads did not reform their methods and after opposing his program at ever step the railroad managers themselves have reluctantly admitted their errors, although differing in some respects as to the best means of bringing about a reform.

But the transportation question is only a small feature in the program of the waterways commission. The Blade sees the possibilities of a practical revolution in our mode of treating these inland waters. The American people are beginning to recognize their past follies growing out of customs that were perhaps natural in the early days when the country was sparsely populated, and continued to the present time through heedlessness. They found the lakes and rivers convenient dumping grounds for their filth and refuse and have ever since used the waters for this purpose. Only in recent years have they come to realize the uncleanliness and unhealthiness of the practice, and even now the evolution is making comparatively slow progress. But knowing the progressive spirit of the men who constitute Chairman Burton's commission, The Blade is confident that the question of sewage disposal in relation to our inland waters will be seriously considered and the old-fashioned methods emphatically condemned. Let us hope likewise that the recommendations of the committee will take the form of legislation whereby the practice of polluting these waters will be positively prohibited.

The recent terrible floods that have wrought disaster to large sections of the country attract attention to this branch of the committee's inquiry. A study of the rivers that break loose at frequent intervals may suggest artificial means of minimizing the peril of these inundations, if indeed they cannot be wholly obviated. It would be economy for the government to appropriate millions from the public treasury if the commission can find a practical means of reducing the danger from flood.

The act of the President in appointing the commission is another evidence of his far-seeing wisdom, and if results do not justify the step, and do not redound to the welfare of the American people, then we shall be grievously disappointed.

THE STORY OF LONERGAN.

Tom Lonergan ran a bakery wagon in San Francisco. He was a poor man, but he was able, by industry and saving, to make a comfortable living for himself and wife. In the course of his rounds he met many people, who came to know him for his thrift and honesty. His popularity attracted the attention of politicians, and when they needed a man to run for supervisor in his district they nominated Lonergan, and he was elected.

Promotion to an office of so much responsibility was more than Lonergan ever dared hope for, but there he was, and the bakery wagon became a forgotten institution. Matters went swimmingly for a time. "I meant to be square when I was elected," he said in his confession, "but one day we (meaning members of the board) seemed to understand simultaneously that the fight trust wanted a permit. While nobody ever said a word about money, we all seemed to realize that we were to be paid for our vote. * * * A couple of days later big Jim Gallagher came to me and handed me $500. That was my downfall." And so his story goes on, covering the incidents relating to the bribery by the various corporations and individuals.

Today Lonergan is a confessed criminal, and if he escapes punishment, it will be because he has been granted immunity by the district attorney, who is anxious to land the men higher up. But what a tragedy Lonegran's story tells! "The money I received from the bribegivers never did me any good. * * * God knows I have paid dearly for accepting those bribes, and now, when I look over the happenings of the last few weeks, I wish I had taken the advice of my heart-broken wife and remained on the seat of the bakery wagon."

This is one of the many stories that are being brought to the surface in the development of San Francisco's municipal scandal. We often wonder why a man who has been honored by the people with office should forget the trust imposed in him, as many do, and what there is in the environment of office that makes the official susceptible to evil influences. Really the fact that a man has been honored above his fellows should be one of the most powerful incentives to honesty and incorruptibility, but alas, we seem to be drifting away from the moorings set by our forefathers.

BURTON'S SELF-VINDICATION.

If former Senator Burton of Kansas hired a hall in Abilene for the sole purpose of making a public attack on President Roosevelt it was a poor investment; if he merely sought to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of his fellow townsmen, he erred when he exceeded the limits of debate by casting aspersions on the national administration. Had he confined himself to a recital of the incidents leading up to his prosecution and thrown himself on the mercy of his auditors as one who had unintentionally sinned, he might have gained the sympathy of all.

But after confessing that he had violated a United States statute, Burton undertook to justify himself by saying that he had done what many other senators had done, construed the law to suit his purse. He presumed that the statute was not intended to cover cases in which the government had no pecuniary interest, and then he seeks to show that he was hounded to prison by the President who could not forgive him for opposing the Cuban reciprocity treaty and for taking issue as to the general in command at Santiago. He would charge President Roosevelt with preaching the "square deal" and practicing quite the opposite; with demanding exact justice for all and doling out the gravest injustice. But while many of Burton's old neighbors felt sorry for him we doubt if there was one who shared the vindictiveness he betrayed toward the man in the White House. Self-respect should have counseled silence but it is nearly always the case that the man who is lawless in his acts is lawless in his speech. Senator Burton's latest public appearance completes the humiliation of Kansas.

NO TEARS FOR THE "BUTCHER."

It was remarkable that Pobiedonostseff of all Russians was permitted to die a natural death. No man was more hated than he, and yet the hand of the assassin could never reach him. Possibly because of his high station in the church, the Revolutionists feared to touch him, although it is strange that even his religious associations could serve as a shield against merited punishment for brutal excesses.

Pobiedonostseff was in a way the czar of Russia. His influence over Nicholas was acquired as a tutor and was strengthened by every artifice of the cunning politician. The Curator of the Holy Synod despised the people and believed that the yoke could never be made too heavy for the Russian neck. He was the prince of the Reactionists and if at any time Nicholas showed signs of weakening, Pobiedonostseff was there to protest if not to command.

He was a Jew-hater and a Jew-baiter and most of the persecutions of that unhappy race in Russia could be traced to Pobiedonostseff's door. For over 30 years he has been inspiring hatred for the Jews among the bureaucrats and encouraging attacks on the Jews among the soldiers. His creed was "one people, one religion, one ruler," and he planned that that ruler should be the proxy for Pobiedonostseff.

His death ought to be the occasion for rejoicing throughout Russia and throughout the civilized world. He was endowed by nature with wonderful gifts, and a thorough education further equipped him as few men are equipped. If with all these attainments, Pobiedonostseff had been granted a good heart, a human soul, he might have been the greatest man in Europe, and one whose praises would have been sung around the globe. But he dies as the beast of the field with none to mourn, few to regret.

TAFT BOOM REACHES OHIO.

Political developments of the last few weeks make it obvious that there is a well-defined movement to push the candidacy of Secretary Taft, whether with or without his consent being a matter for conjecture. That movement reached Ohio last night, when Congressman Burton proposed the war secretary as the choice of Ohio Republicans before the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, and the reception which was accorded this suggestion was flattering alike to its sponsor and to Taft.

It follows as night follows day that Ohio will be the center of the political stage for the next year. There is enough variety of opinion concerning Mr. Taft's candidacy to insure a contest. It is not yet certain that Senator Foraker will not enter the lists, and if he decides to put himself in the hands of his friends, it will be a battle royal. It is generally understood that Foraker will have Dick's support, which means the backing of the state organization. To meet this the friends of Taft are planning to organize the people in contradistinction to the politicians.

In the matter of personal magnetism Senator Foraker would unquestionably have an advantage, but, on the other hand, he has more positive enemies in Ohio than has Taft. Likewise, in forming an opinion as to the relative strength of the two men, account will be taken of President Roosevelt's popularity. He is stronger with the people than ever before, and while he has not indicated, and probably will not indicate, a choice, the important part that Taft has taken in the affairs of the national administration, and the fact that he is in perfect harmony with Roosevelt policies, will be as convincing to the voter of the President's wishes as if a personal indorsement had been given.

It would be presumption to say that candidates from other states are out of the running. There are several, including Vice President Fairbanks, who can go into any national Republican convention with strong support, but there is this feeling among the people that the President has inaugurated mighty reforms which he cannot hope to carry to perfection within the period remaining of his administration. The people believe in these reforms, and, inasmuch as the President is firm in his declination to again become a candidate, they will be guided largely by circumstances in the absence of any expression from him, to direct them toward a man who most nearly approaches their ideal. And this, in The Blade's opinion, will govern the proceedings of the Republican convention in 1908.

STOLYPIN TO THE DUMA.

The attitude of the Social Democrats toward the government is not indicative of an improvement in Russian affairs. In his address to the duma, Premier Stolypin reiterated the reforms which were to be granted the people through the complaisance of the czar and which had been enumerated in earlier manifestos. Among them are greater religious liberty, freedom of the press, local self-government, agrarian reforms and compulsory education. The premier's speech was vigorously applauded by the Conservatives, but was made the pretext for a bitter arraignment of the government by the other side of the chamber.

Peaceful settlement of differences between the czar and his people seem very remote, if not impossible. He is between two fires, with the reactionaries on one side advising him to withhold all concessions and rely on the army to reduce rebellious subjects; and with the revolutionists, on the other, increasing their demands whenever the government yields as if fearful that the nation will escape a baptism of blood. Between these two extremes there is a large class of moderates earnestly working to save the empire, while pleading for drastic reform in the plan of the government.

The revolutionists are being aided by the deplorable conditions of the empire. With millions of peasants on the verge of starvation, with industries at low ebb and with an empty imperial treasury, the people are in an ugly mood, which needs only systematic irritating to force a crisis. If Stolypin were given free rein and ample funds to relieve the distress of the lower classes, if he were permitted to put in actual operation the reforms which he is directed to promise, Russia might escape the terrors that threaten, but so wholesale an abandonment of policy on the part of the czar is not anticipated. On several occasion hope has been revived that he had at last broken away from his reactionary advisers, but in every instance disappointment swiftly followed, for it developed that the Bureaucrats, who were controlling the czar's actions, were merely trying the temper of the people. And that game is always fruitful of disaster.

NO TUNNEL FOR THEM.

English statesmen are agreed that a tunnel under the English channel would be of great advantage to the world's commerce and the project has been urged repeatedly by men eminent in the affairs of the government. But the British parliament has just turned down the legislation by unanimous consent of both the leading parties.

Nor was any attempt made to conceal the reason for this action. England is afraid of her shadow. The grim spectre of war is ever before her, and no consideration of material gain can dissipate it. In both houses it was asserted that the tunnel would be a constant menace to England's security. It wasn't said that England feared French treachery, but the implication was there, or if we eliminate that, we are forced to the conclusion that the British lawmakers, remembering Germany's invasion of France, fears a repetition, and that the victorious Teutons, flushed with success, would pour through the tunnel and spread over the tight little island. No hint of this escaped the lips of the speakers, but what else could be occupying the minds of these apprehensive Britons?

Anyhow the tunnel project has been committed to the pigeon hole of oblivion. British merchants can send their products across the channel by the old-fashioned way and travelers destined for the continent must continue to brace the discomfort of a rough trip on the strait. But one cannot help drawing comparisons. What if the United States should show the white feather and abandon the Panama canal, lest, forsooth, some day it might facilitate an invasion of our Atlantic coast by the covetous Japanese; or tear up its great transcontinental lines through the same fear? Obviously the statesmen of England are not laying much store by the conclusions of the coming Hague conference.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

The decision of the directors of the Erie to discontinue plans for extensive improvements on the plea that the attitude of the New York assembly indicates a new policy in the relations of the state to corporations, is intended to serve as a warning to the lawmakers, but if we mistake not, there will be no material change in the program. There is no intimation that the legislature of the Empire state contemplates radical or destructive legislation, but there is reason to believe it will enact laws which will give the people a greater measure of control over corporations than they now possess. That is patent in the public utilities bill which has the approval of Governor Hughes, and will undoubtedly be indorsed by both branches of the general assembly.

Nor is it likely the discussion of over-capitalization and its abuses will pass unnoticed. Massachusetts has a corrective law which makes it impossible to "Harrimanize" a railroad of that commonwealth, and unless we are misinformed it is a law that is acceptable to the capitalists who have their money invested. They find this to be true, that the approval by the state commission of an issue of bonds or stocks is a certificate of character which makes the securities easily marketable, and this should obtain in every state having a similar law. Of course, it is easily understood that the commission must be composed of broad-minded, intelligent men, who know something of practical railroad operation and who are not prejudiced by socialistic fads to a point where they might plan a confiscatory or destructive campaign.

But because questionable transactions on the part of railroad speculators and promoters have demonstrated the need of regulation, it does not follow that public opinion is hostile to railroads. It is hostile only to that artificial and wholly baneful feature of railroading which has grown out of prosperous conditions and which finds its expression in Wall street—the habit of certain men who control a railroad property of manipulating its records for their own selfish purposes and to the ultimate disadvantage of the outside stockholders. Chicago & Alton furnishes a case in point. As far as the people and the road's patrons are concerned, they find it a great benefit to the territory which is its natural feeder, but they are incensed that Harriman has been enabled to load the property with fixed charges heavier than it can bear, and solely in the interests of a clique organized by him apparently for the very purpose. The deal was so outrageous that Senator Cullom has denounced Harriman as being no better than a common thief, and President Roosevelt has been scarcely less severe in his criticism. The legislature of Illinois, heeding the voice of public opinion, is even now considering a law the enforcement of which will make a repetition of Harriman's Alton scheme impossible, but the passage of that measure in no way implies that the legislature is hostile to railroads.

And so in nearly every state will be found a growing sentiment for healthy regulation, although it is the judgment of President Roosevelt that these corrective measures should be combined in a federal law. That may be advisable, but does not alter the situation as far as it relates to the attitude of the railroads. The Blade believes that the directors who are threatening to stop improvements and otherwise cripple the property under their control, as a plan of retaliating on the people, are committing a serious blunder. They are acting on the wrong assumption and are inciting the very things which they profess to be most in fear of, for just as certain as they try to block all legislation aiming at reasonable regulation, they will be confronted with a radical demand which may not stop short of government ownership with its countless evils. It is peace the railroads need, not war.

MORE WORK FOR UNCLE SAM.

The government is patrolling the warring zone of Central America. Our gunboats are on either coast, carefully observing the progress of the conflict and being in readiness to offer aid to foreigners should the occasion warrant. The administration realizes that the Monroe doctrine cannot be regarded as a single-sided principle, to be applied only for our own benefit. We cannot keep European countries off American soil unless we prove our ability to enforce peace and insure safety to non-combatants.

It is suggested, and we think wisely, that the co-operation of Mexico be invited with a view to forcing a cessation of hostilities in Central America. There are always interests ready to ascribe selfish motives to Uncle Sam whenever he assumes the role of pacificator, and especially in the present instance. Where the dispute is close to the Panama canal it might be charged that we are seeking to extend our sphere of influence. But if Mexico, which is as vitally concerned that peace prevail on her southern frontier as we can possibly be, joins hands and the two nations extend their offices in an effort to arbitrate the differences between the belligerents, criticism would lose its force.

And while the representatives of the two nations are at it, should this program be undertaken, they might as well formulate some scheme whereby a dual intervention will promptly follow any outbreak in Central America. The numerous petty revolutions and wars which keep that little stretch of continent in a constant ferment are enervating the resources of the respective republics and are out of harmony with civilization's plea for universal peace.

CONVICTION OF RAYNER.

Rayner, the slayer of William Whitely, the London merchant, has been sentenced to death. The crime was committed less than two months ago. Under the English law the sentence must be executed within a month. The trial lasted only one day.

The prisoner testified in his own behalf. He said he appealed to Whitely for aid, and the latter directed him to the emigration bureau. He threatened suicide, and at this Whitely left the room. Then Rayner felt the blood surge to his head, he followed Whitely and shot him. Lord Alverstone, chief justice, instructed the jury that the question of insanity should not enter into their deliberations, and the result was a speedy conviction.

That is in brief the story of a murder trial in England. Had the crime been committed in this country it would have been worked into a sensation of the most lurid hue. There were enough accessories to furnish the basis for a sensation and the newspapers would have supplied the means of creating public interest. Whitely's life from the cradle to the grave would have been exploited, and if the facts failed to excite, an appeal would have been made to imagination. Likewise the murderer would have been petted and lionized as if he had performed a great public service. Alienists would have been brought forward to show that the prisoner was suffering from a brain storm, and cunning lawyers would have fought the case inch by inch that Rayner might go unpunished for his crime.

Such is the contrast in methods, but it is no greater than the contrast in results. Murder is frequent in this country, rare in England. Punishment is halting, uncertain here, swift and certain in England. The conclusion is natural, incontrovertible.

Mr. Bryan contradicts the story that arrangements have been made to have Mayor Tom Johnson manage his campaign. Mr. Bryan is more conservative than he used to be, and he may wait until he is nominated before choosing a campaign manager.

Government scientists declare that eating raw meat will enable people to become strong mentally and physically. Such a declaration should be enough to bring out a new edition of The Road to Wellville.

Current Comment

Funerals in Baltimore are costing only $75, and they are said to be good enough for anybody.

We could scarcely expect even an ex-United States senator to come out of jail loving everybody.

There appears to have been nothing clever about Abe Ruef's methods. He simply took all that he could get.

A Philadelphia physician says the habit of crossing our legs is a harmful one. It must be, for it is so easily acquired.

The President has not come out in favor of Taft, but there is more or less significance in the fact that he calls him Will.

The big church merger which has been effected, we may assume, will not bring about advance in prices. Salvation will still be free.

It is explained that brainstorm is similar to psychokinesia. That ought to be clear enough for anybody to understand.

With the American marines watching the scrap Honduras and Nicaragua will do well not to try to hit each other below the belt.

One Boston woman is going to wear a $1,000 Easter bonnet to church. Worshipers will have to go early to avoid the rush.

Twelve thousand immigrants landed in New York in one day recently. And it is probable that there wasn't a loafer in the whole lot.

Trying to write a little poetry at this season of the year seems to do some people as much good as a quart of patent medicine.

The king of Siam has started on a pleasure trip accompanied by his twelve wives. An entirely original idea of having a good time.

Announcement is made of an invention which will make armorplate useless. Samples should be exhibited at The Hague conference.

Mr. Bryan says that he will remain in politics twenty-two years longer. After that Democrats that have not grown too old may hope to get a chance.

The height of impertinence will have been reached when somebody asks Mr. Fairbanks what he thinks of the idea of nominating a fat man for president.

If those English woman suffrage advocates go to jail while the Easter millinery display is on they may be put down as true martyrs to a great cause.

Senator Cullom would like to see Mr. Harriman in jail, but as it is not the railroad manipulator's chief mission in life to please others he will try to keep out.

When Cuba looks at that $2,500,000 cost tag presented by Uncle Sam she may begin to realize that there are no bargain days in the revolutionary business.

It is not likely that either the fishes or the ducks will be able to recognize much difference in Mr. Grover Cleveland since he has passed the 70-year mark.

As might have been expected, Archie Roosevelt has whipped the diphtheria germ and hopes some day to be able to tackle a mountain lion or a bobcat.

A Harvard professor says the earth is at least 1,000,000,000,000 years old. Think of that any time you are inclined to imagine the earth couldn't get along without you.

Mr. Taft is human, and would undoubtedly be pleased if the people should give him the presidency, but he will never claim that he looks like Lincoln in order to boom himself.

Mark Twain receives thirty cents a word for everything he writes, which is as much as ex-President Cleveland gets for words that are three times as long as Mark's.

Upon his return home from the Ironton jail ex-Senator Burton was met by a brass band and given more attention than he used to receive when he arrived from Washington.

Stuyvesant Fish says the President cannot see his own faults. Maybe Fish would like to get up a parade of the President's faults and march them up and down in front of the White House.

Miss Ida Tarbell attributes the evils of the day to mental dullness. While she may be right and all that, it would seem that she could have thought of something more pleasant to say.

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." It doesn't seem to be a high compliment to the President to assume that he meant something else when he said that.

There is one man in the country who, by a word or two, could cause the Roosevelt third-term boom to sweep the entire country, but he has nothing to add to the statement he made on the night of election, 1904.

While in the tropics Uncle Joe Cannon "wears a straw hat, a linen duster and a green-lined umbrella." The country will rejoice to learn that Uncle Joe is keeping cool, even though he may not be impressing the natives with his extreme modesty.

Talking about Jonah and the whale, the man who hasn't faith enough to believe that the interior of the big fellow might have been fitted up with push-buttons and other modern conveniences has no business butting into the conversation.

Stuyvesant Fish says Roosevelt's administration has not wholly pleased him. We'll have to admit we are at a loss to know what can be done about it, unless everybody should join the third-term boomers and force the President to accept another term.

Mr. Bryan has refused to discuss public questions for fear that he will be charged with plagiarizing President Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan never appears to good advantage when seeking an excuse for not talking. The people have come to expect him to talk under any and all circumstances.

Historic Churches of the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

To tell the story of the old churches of the United States is almost like recounting the history of America itself, so inseparably are the two linked together. The early pioneers to this continent were missionaries, zealous for the redemption of the souls of the red men of the newly acquired territories of New France or New Spain, or devout colonists eager to find freedom to worship God. The first chapels, churches and plain little meeting houses that were built with great difficulty and often at great personal sacrifice, have become valuable milestones on the great road of history. Kings and regicides have worshiped in them; presidents and slaves have knelt at the same altars; prayers for principalities and republics have ascended from the same congregations; battles have been fought and won over the gravestones and through the very doors of the sanctuaries in border churches; and invading armies have used the floors for stables and the pews for mangers.

A bit of ruined tower on an island in the lower James river is all that is left of America's first Protestant church. This cornerstone of the world's greatest nation stands on the spot where John Smith and the good "Master" Hunt placed logs for seats, tacked an old sail over-head for a roof, and instituted the first religious service in English-speaking America. A log church was built as soon as the men had time, and later one was made of brick, the ruins of which may be seen today.

Soon the congregation scattered out beyond the river banks and pierced the wilderness beyond. The island was low and unhealthy, and in 1705 the capital was removed to Williamsburg. The wind and the rain and the waters from the river came to take tribute of the old church, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century it was a deserted ruin. Acorns that fell in the old graveyard when the timid Princess Pocahontas was a captive in Jamestown have grown to giant trees. One of these has forced its way through a great stone slab, shattering it to bits and raising a portion of it in a crotch of the tree far above the earth. The tombs of the Lees, the Amblers, the Blairs, and the Jacquelines are there, and "Dame Frances Berkeley" sleeps far from her stern old husband who died of a broken heart in England, scorned by the king he served. The large silver chalice and paten used by this congregation, and the silver alms basin which Governor Andros gave them in 1694, are preserved by the Episcopal convention of Virginia, while the silver baptismal font has reverted to the heirs of the donors, the Jacquelines.

King's Chapel, Boston, was the first Episcopal church in New England, though over a hundred years ago the minister and the whole congregation turned Unitarian. The first building was put up in 1689 and the present one in 1749. The furniture was given by William III and by George III. When the Tory preacher, the Reverend Caner, returned to England at the outbreak of the Revolution, he took the plate back with him, deeming it too sacred for rebel uses. Royal governors sat in a certain high-backed pew under the royal arms still on the walls, and when Washington was there as commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces, he, too, sat in this same pew. When the Revolutionary War had closed the members declared the name "King's Chapel" unsuited to a republican country, but the name was finally retained when it was suggested that it might be interpreted as referring to the King of kings and not to the ruler of a country under whose dominion the church was no longer held. A row of pipes from the old organ which Handel himself selected is still in use, and carvings from the front of the organ which Queen Anne gave are preserved among the church's treasures.

The timbers for the San Luis Ray Mission in California were cut from a forest twenty miles from the site of the church, and after being blessed by the priests where they were hewn, were not allowed to touch the ground again until they were placed on the walls. The weary Indians who were made to carry these timbers sometimes rebelled, and at Santa Barbara they were locked fast in a stockade at night to keep them from going back to the happier existence of the savage. The Santa Barbara garden is always closed to women. The priests reserve this for their own private enjoyment, and walk and meditate there undisturbed. Only two women have ever been allowed to enter. These were Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, who spent a winter in Santa Barbara, and Mrs. McKinley. Dolores Mission in San Francisco was founded in 1776, and when a newer edifice was built near by a few years ago, the parishioners refused to use it, and continue to frequent the old adobe house, which the earthquake has kindly spared.

New York's oldest church building is St. Paul's, dating back to 1764-6, while Trinity is the oldest and richest organization. The land owned by Trinity was part of the old West India company's farm before the English came to take possession of the island. It then became the "King's farm" and he granted it to the church. Much of the land has been given away for charitable purposes, but the church has still enough left to yield an income of $500,000 a year. The money is used to maintain the church, its six chapels, and its many missions and charities. The graveyard is said to be worth as much money as gold dollars placed side by side and stood up edgewise, would cover. It can never be sold, and the dead there in reach of busy Wall street can lie forever undisturbed. Alexander Hamilton was buried there after his fatal meeting with Burr, and his wife was laid by his side fifty years later. A monument to the memory of the patriot soldiers who died on the prison ships during the Revolution is in this churchyard.

New Orleans has a miracle chapel where the visitor may see stacks of crutches that were made useless by the intercession of the saint. The chapel was built by a priest with his own hands in fulfillment of a vow that if the great scourge of cholera be diverted from his flock, he would build a chapel in honor of his patron saint, the good St. Roque. The city was almost devastated, but the plague touched not one member of this flock, and the thankful father erected the quaint edifice stone by stone. It still stands as a lasting monument to his faith. It is in this chapel that young girls pray to the saints for husbands, and where the little amulets containing St. Josephs are blessed for the same happy purpose. One of the oldest churches in Louisiana is St. Martin's Church on Bayou Teche. It was a refuge for the exiled Acadians whom the English drove from Canadian shores, and tradition declares that Evangeline lies under an oak in the old burying ground.

St. John's, in Washington, D. C., is in some respects the most famous church in America. Once when a young man applied to President Lincoln for a position in the government service, and presented a handful of letters of recommendation, Lincoln said: "You had better keep these. They might, now mind you, I don't say will, but they might, gain you a membership at St. John's." Thus early had this most aristocratic of all America's churches earned its name for exclusiveness. It was built in 1816, and though it has since been remodeled it still seats only 700. Before the church was consecrated a committee waited on President Madison and stated that pew No. 28 had been set aside for his use.

Ever since then it has been known as the "president's pew," and St. John's has been known as the "president's church." Although all the chief executives since its building have not been members of that faith, most of them have attended it at some time or other. Memorial windows have been placed there to Presidents Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler and Zachary Taylor, "who worshipped in this church while in office." One of the most notable gatherings ever held here was in 1897, at the time of the World's Postal congress, when the funeral services were held over the young delegate from Hawaii who had died during the convention. The congregation was made up of people of almost every nationality and race under the sun. Benjamin Latrobe, the architect of the capitol, designed the church, and it has gathered under its roof more representative people than any other house of worship in America.

The bells of old St. Michael's, in Charleston, South Carolina, have had a widely traveled life and a checkered career. It is said this church was designed by Gibbs, architect of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. When it was finished, February 1, 1761, the clock in the tower and the bells in the tall steeple had been brought at great expense from England. In 1782, Major Frailie, a British officer, took the bells away, and despite the pleadings of the Charleston people, the English government would not restore them. However, they were sold in England and bought by a man who returned them to St. Michael's. When the Civil war broke out the vestry had the bells taken from their seaport home and carried inland to Columbia for safety. In doing this they had not reckoned on Sherman, and when he burned Columbia the bells were rendered useless, and two of them were stolen. In 1866 the remaining ones were sent again to England to be recast by the successors of the firm that had made them, and in 1868 they were rehung.

An old story of St. Michael's tells of a negro slave who once saved the sacred structure from burning. A building was on fire nearby, there was no fire-fighting paraphernalia that could throw water any distance, and when a brand was blown high on the steeple of St. Michael's the people were in distress, for they knew it meant the destruction of their beloved church. Then a negro slave sprang from a cabin nearby, made his way through the crowd, climbed the steeple and threw the brand far out in the street. He managed to reach the ground in safety, and his master set him free as a reward for his brave act.

Current Events.

Lewis Nixon plans vessel to cross Atlantic in four days, using gas.

Milwaukee women inaugurate a campaign for school board representation.

Disciple of Dr. Osler takes his own life in Omaha after passing the three-score mark.

Anti-Jewish riots in Rumania are blamed on Russian agents, who are trying to stir the anti-Semites in Russia.

Charles Eno Barber, a wealthy New York club man, is reported to have been mysteriously missing since February 9.

Eighty-five are reported to have been killed and 150 wounded so far as the result of disorders in Moldavia.

Peasant uprising against Jews in Rumania grows and government takes quick steps to amend iniquitous land laws.

Captain William Swift and Lieutenant H. E. Yarnell, of battleship Connecticut to be tried for alleged negligence.

Temperature records for March are broken in St. Louis and street thermometers register 95 degrees in the shade.

Hot weather and high winds southwest bring about a reversal of form in the wheat market. Green bug scare revived.

Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania railroad is ditched near Stewart, Pa., by train wreckers, but no one is hurt.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, gives $50,000 to the Orchestral association to promote musical art in Chicago.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman announces that the British government has rejected the project of tunneling the English channel.

Mrs. Rose Wilson, a trained nurse and heroine of the San Francisco disaster, sues a Chicago doctor for $20,000 for breach of promise.

President Roosevelt confers with Isaac Seligman on railroad situation and stands pat for control of lines and protection of the public.

Federal officials at Washington delve deeply into the law seeking a way to punish E. H. Harriman for his inflation of railway stocks.

Stuyvesant Fish, in lecture, says Roosevelt's acts did not cause slump in stocks. Nevertheless he favors another man for the White House.

A dispute as to whether the Dutch or English language shall be used is precipitated at the opening session of the Transvaal parliament.

English woman suffragists again storm the house of parliament, but are driven back by the police, about 70 of them being arrested.

Seven alienists employed by the state present affidavits to Justice Fitzgerald in New York in which they swear Harry K. Thaw now is insane.

Interior department orders a cancellation of the proofs by which Governor Crawford, of South Dakota, is said to have acquired public lands.

Abnormal increase in the business of the postoffice department in districts where weighing the mails is in progress alarms officials at Washington.

Stuyvesant Fish, speaking in Philadelphia, declares that dishonest railway men must be got rid of before stock jobbery and fleecing the public can be stopped.

First parliament of the Transvaal colony under the newly granted constitution meets at Pretoria, and the government announces its policy on Chinese labor.

Manufacture of farm implements, binding twine, rope and bags by convict labor is provided for in a bill introduced in the Illinois house and favored by the labor unions.

Charges by Congressman Mann implicating Governor Crawford, of South Dakota, in public land frauds result in action by the authorities to restore the land to the public domain.

Henry Siegel's country residence near New York is robbed of paintings and bric-a-brac worth $100,000 by a "gentleman burglar" supposed to have been familiar with the place as a guest.

Governor Deneen, following his conference with President Roosevelt, will have introduced in the legislature a drastic measure regulating the issue of stocks and bonds by Illinois railroads.

President Roosevelt formally disapproves of the finding of a courtmartial which acquitted Captain Lewis M. Koehler, who, in an appeal to the secretary of war, had made serious charges against General Wood.

County attorney at Fort Worth, Tex., is shot and killed and a deputy sheriff probably fatally wounded by a one-armed gambler whose place is raided and who is wounded so badly that he is not expected to recover.

Horace G. Rayner, murderer of William Whiteley, the rich London merchant, is tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged in a single day's session of the court in London. Story that he was an illegitimate son of Whiteley is denied.

Russian radicals in the duma are defeated when a test vote is taken on a resolution attacking the government, and the result is taken as indicating the duma will abandon the tactics of its predecessor and attempt to pass constructive legislation.

Lacked Initiative.

Stuyvesant Fish, seated in his Broadway office, was describing to a well-known financial editor the character of a western financier.

"The man's success amazes me," said Mr. Fish, "for he is altogether lacking in courage and initiative. In short, he is like that husband who, after answering the letter carrier's ring, returned and said timidly to his wife:

"'A letter for me, dear. May I open it?'"

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be **just exactly as represented,**

and you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are 18 size stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 8-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damascened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00	No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50
No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50	No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75
No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00	No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75
No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25	No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00
No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.50	No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50
No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50	No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50
No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00	No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00
No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50	No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.50	No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60
No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75	No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50	No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00
No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50	No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00	No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00
No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50	No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in the illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Slip, With Long or Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1823—All Seams Allowed.

The use of such a slip is apparent at a glance, for the lingerie and lace and silk blouses all require an underbody to set them off properly. These slips are made of China or Japanese silk, usually, but, if more body is desired to the under-garment, taffetas might be utilized.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the slip will need 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide; 2 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Coffee Jacket—Paris Pattern No. 1845—All Seams Allowed.

A dainty little negligee for breakfast or for a hasty toilet at any time is this little coffee jacket, made of pink flowered challis, trimmed wth insertion and gathered lace edging in German Val. For summer wear, this little model would be charming made of figured or striped lawn or dimity.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42

inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jacket requires 2½ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅜ yards 42 inches wide; 6 yards of insertion and 7¼ yards of edging to trim and 1½ yards of ribbon for ties.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses' Tucked Shirtwaist, With Duchess Closing—Paris Pattern No. 1814—All Seams Allowed.

This plain shirtwaist in Lincoln-green French flannel is distinguished by the Duchess closing in the front, and as the tucks meet in the back in an identical fashion, the deception is complete; it requires considerable guessing to ar-

rive at a conclusion where the waist really does fasten.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the shirtwaist requires 3¾ yards of goods 20 inches wide or 2⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Misses Twelve-Gored Skirt, the Alternating Gores Forming Box-Plaits—Paris Pattern No. 1824—All Seams Allowed.

The continuance of the popularity of the box-plaited skirts lends particular interest to this new model, which is adapted to all materials that are not too soft to keep the form of pressed plaits. It is a smart style for pique, poplinette or other

such white materials which keep the box-plaited form.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—14 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the skirt requires 6½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 45 inches wide; 3½ yards of velvet ribbon to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Infants' Dress, Tuck or Gathered to the Yoke and With Long or Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1826—All Seams Allowed.

The yoke style in long dresses for the baby is always popular and this little design offers all the newest ideas in the first clothes which his Majesty wears. Six

tucks on either side regulate the fullness where it enters the pointed yoke, the tuck-stitching extending almost to the waist.

The pattern is in one size. To make the dress needs 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide for yokes, and 1½ yard of beading and 1 yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Girls' Jumper Dress, With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves, Plaited Skirt and a Sleeveless Gulmpe—Paris Pattern No. 1811—All Seams Allowed.

This jaunty jumper dress offers several novel ideas, chiefly the opening for the sleeveless gulmpe which extends from the throat to the belt, back and front, and admits of a charming contrast in

color. If made in washable material such as linen, gingham, madras, chambray or pique, this model will prove most satisfactory.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress needs 7 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3⅜ yards 42 inches wide, and the gulmpe requires 1¼ yard 20 inches wide, or 1 yard 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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All I ask is that you will act Now. Don't hesitate or it may be too late to help you. My success has been great, and applicants for treatment are many, so that I can only make this offer a very short time. Remember this treatment for Deafness is given to you without any charge whatever. It is absolutely free. Send off Now, in this mail, a postcard or letter request with your name and address upon it, and I will send you free tratment for Deafness.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

REUF IS READY FOR TRIAL

Frisco Boss Withdraws His Writ of Error.

Accepts Decision of State Court That Indictment for Extortion Is Valid.

San Francisco, March 25.—Abraham Ruef's attorneys have, it is said, withdrawn their writ of error filed with the United States supreme court, and state that they are now anxious to proceed at once with the trial on a charge of extortion.

Attorney Frank Murphy said last night:

"We have instructed our representative in Washington to withdraw the writ of error filed by us. This decision was reached on account of the decision of the state supreme court to the effect that the participation of an incompetent juror does not affect the validity of an indictment. We will proceed without further delay with the trial of Abraham Ruef."

Washington, March 25.—On motion of the attorney for the regular counsel of Abraham Ruef, of San Francisco, the habeas corpus proceeding in Ruef's behalf was today dismissed by the supreme court of the United States. The attorney made no explanation of the motion. The court ordered that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

LONDON MARKET IS SAFE

Rothschild Says There Is No Danger of Panic.

London, March 25.—"There is absolutely no danger," was the reply of Lord Rothschild when questioned today by a representative of the Associated Press in respect to the fears that the stock exchange settlement would result in trouble.

"There may be a few small failures," Lord Rothschild continued, "but the reports that a big financial house is in difficulties or that serious troubles are anticipated are mere inventions. The London holders of American securities have been induced to sell through fear that President Roosevelt contemplates taking steps towards nationalizing the railways or at least enacting legislation that may curtail the roads earning capacities. For the same reason some German holders of American securities have been selling in London. Then of course, there are great demands for money from all points, but I have every confidence in the ability of the market to bridge the difficulties. One thing is certain, there is no panic and there is no danger of a panic in London."

GOT 99 YEARS.

Barboursville, Ky., March 22.—In the circuit court here Fred Stewart, who shot and killed James Higgins at Berths, Ky., last October, was sentenced to the penitentiary for 99 years yesterday afternoon. The murder resulted from jealousy, both young men being suitors for the hand of Miss Jennie Green, a young society woman. Stewart was a candidate for the legislature.

Possibilities of the Phonograph

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

There are about 200,000 young men and women in this country who make their living as stenographers; and several thousand other young men and women who earn a livelihood by teaching stenography. They have a competitor in the form of a machine which is threatening to get their jobs away from them. The phonograph threatens to do for the stenographer what the automobile has done for the horse. Its makers claim that the talking machine is going to branch out from being a mere musical toy, and become a factor in business.

The use of graphophones and phonographs in business has obtained to some extent for several years, but it is only lately that the movement to develop the idea has been undertaken on a large scale. The sales of commercial talking machines have increased five hundred per cent in twelve months, and this despite the fact that advertising has been limited to one or two class publications. The factories are making arrangements to increase the output and then a campaign of general advertising is to be begun, which the manufacturers believe will put talking machines in almost every office in the country, and practically eliminate the use of shorthand in business correspondence.

The ordinary stenographer in a business office does not take on an average more than ninety words a minute. Nearly every man who dictates can think faster than the stenographer can write shorthand, so he has to hold back. In dictating to a phonograph there is no time wasted, nor interruption to his thought because the machine goes right ahead at any pace he can set.

The reporters of debates in the two houses of congress have for years read their shorthand notes into phonographs, from which they are written out on typewriters. Court reporters have also been using the machines in this way for years with great success. Commercial talking machines cost less than typewriters of standard makes, and it is not impossible that the tremendous increase in their sale in the last year is the beginning of a business campaign which will make them almost as common as typewriters.

Another new use for the talking machine is for newspaper reporters. A small machine has been invented which may be carried about like a camera box. When a persons consents to give an interview he will be permitted to talk into the machine, and the statement will come out verbatim. This will be an advantage to two sets of people, those who have suffered by having their words wrongly quoted in newspapers, and those whose reports are denied when the man interviewed finds out, too late, that what he said didn't have the proper effect.,

One of the oddest contrivances in which the phonograph figures is an automobile horn. It is fashioned in the form of a grotesque dwarf's head and is operated in the same way as the ordinary "honk! honk!" nuisance. Inside is a phonographic attachment which yells: "Look out! Clear the road!"

The very latest suggestion for a new use of the talking machine was made by a railway publication just after the wreck on the Southern railway which resulted in the death of President Samuel Spencer. In the inquiry into the causes of the wreck there was a dispute between the telegraph operators about what message had been sent governing trains. The suggestion is to have a recording talking machine in every railroad telegraph office. It would make a complete and absolutely correct report of every message sent, which could be read by any operator.

In this connection it is interesting to note that it was while experimenting with a telegraph instrument improvement that Mr. Edison stumbled onto the principle of the phonograph. He was attempting to perfect a telegraph-sending instrument which would send the dots and dashes of the Morse code by the opening and closing of the circuit through perforations in a sheet wrapped about a cylinder of metal. He found that the perforations representing dots and dashes produced the same effect upon the needle when the cylinder was again revolved under it. Thus the phonograph was born.

When Edison invented the phonograph in 1877 there were many brilliant predictions for his crude machine. It was claimed that the phonograph could be fitted with a horn which would throw the sound very far, and that a machine mounted on the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor could be used for warning signals to mariners. At first, talking-machine music was not of a very high order. There was a scratching, metallic accompaniment that was anything but pleasant, but the many improvements and additions to the machine have removed these disagreeable features to such an extent that it now gives most creditable reproductions. In one Nebraska town a large graphophone is doing the work of a church choir.

The use of the graphophone and telephone in conjunction has been discussed as a method of solving several problems of the growing business of the country, but with the talking machine dealers the union is an accomplished fact. One agent in a New York town has regular weekly concerts over the telephone. He has a score of his record-buying customers connected with his store, has a large funnel on the telephone receiver, gets out samples of new records received, and turns on the talking machine. After the concert he calls up each customer and takes orders.

The best singers of the world are employed by the talking machine companies to "make records," and those lovers of music who live in remote sections of the country and can never hope to see the Metropolitan opera house, may for a small outlay hear Eames and Sembrich and Caruso sing. "Making records" is the most interesting part of the talking machine business to the public. The process of making the cylinder or disc which is "played" upon the individual machine is simple. The original record, made in soft wax or soap, is taken and plated with metal, gold is best, and this plate is reinforced with several heavier coats of metal.

The soft material is taken out of the plate and as many records as are needed are moulded from the matrix thus formed. The little scratches on the plate mean the voice of a singer who must be paid a fabulous sum to sing into the machine. But once made they can be reproduced over and over again. The solo sung in a loft on Sixth avenue in New York, will be heard in China twenty-five years hence, just as fresh and sweet as ever.

Not everybody can sing into a talking machine successfully. No one can do so until instructed. This has given rise to a new profession. Men called "posers" instruct the singers and cornet players, and band leaders, and what not, how to stand with relation to the horn, how to advance on certain notes, how to step back on certain notes, and how to treat this delicate mau-made ear, which retains everything it hears.

A "Poser" is born, not made, and those few who have proved themselves fitted for the work command large salaries. Some singers who have made great reputations on the stage are total failures when it comes to singing to the talking machine. May Irwin, for instance, could not be "posed" for record-taking. Mme. Emma Eames Story is particularly successful, and after making many records, learned how to "pose" herself without any instruction, advancing and retreating before the machine in obedience to its laws which she knows, but which nobody understands. She, and many other singers of great fame, have declared that the talking machine has been of great benefit to them in pointing out faults which they themselves had overlooked.

The great singers did not take kindly to the machine at first, and, indeed, it is only within the last few years that the bright particular stars of the opera would consent to sing into a machine so that their voices might be mechanically reproduced throughout the years. Nordica held out longer than any of them, and, in consequence, the talking machine men were all the more anxious to have her sing. Recently she capitulated and signed a contract to make records for a New York concern.

Some voices are naturally adapted to the business of making records. One ambitious girl, who had been unable to secure a position in the chorus, conceived the notion of having some phonographic records made of her voice to send to managers to be tried. She took the last ten dollars she had and went to a record-making office of one of the big talking machine companies. She sang several times, and when she had finished went to the desk to pay for the records. Imagine her joyful surprise when the manager asked her to accept twenty dollars for the records, and offered her a regular position at a weekly salary three times as high as she had hoped for in the chorus. She is still making records, and is one of the best "posers" in the business.

The talking machine is just thirty years old. Although it is generally regarded as a musical toy, the nations of the world are spending millions and millions of dollars for it each year. But the manufacturers believe its possibilities as a time saver in business will soon make it one of the great factors in our commercial life, instead of a mere contrivance for amusement. They are backing up their judgment by making enormous investments in enlarging the capacity of their plants, and the truth or falsity of their predictions will soon be established.

KNOWN IN EVERY HOME

Valuable Advice and Recipe by a Noted Authority.

The following simple prescription, writes a noted authority, should be made known to every family. While it is a simple home-made mixture, it forms a powerful tonic and vitalizing agent to the Kidneys, forcing them to filter and eliminate from the blood all acids and waste, restoring the full count, or 95 per cent, of Red Corpuscles.

Here it is, and now is the time to take it: Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce, Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces. The dose is one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. These harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from any good pharmacy, and anyone can mix them at home by shaking well in a bottle.

Noted medical authorities now recognize this as a blood cleanser and system tonic par excellence, because of its gentle though almost certain action in the treatment of Rheumatism, skin and facial eruptions and other miserable Blood afflictions for which the Kidneys are responsible. At this time of year the blood becomes sour and filled with poisons and acids, which the skin pores failed to eliminate during the cold weather, adding this additional work to the Kidneys, which, overtaxed, become inactive and sluggish and require just such an Invigorant or Regulator.

Mix this and try it, and note the remarkable improvement in your health.

ERIE RAILROAD'S BOGIE

Scents New Policy Towards Railroads in York State.

New York, March 22.—All new construction work on the Erie railroad which had been under way in New York state during the past year, will be stopped until further notice, according to an official statement issued from the Erie offices here. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the company. The principal reasons for the action as given in the official statement which accompanied the announcement are that "Within the past two weeks it has been found that there is a likelihood of the policy of the state of New York being entirely reversed with respect to the control of subsidiary corporations and also that other burdensome legislation is proposed."

The decision will cause a cessation of work on the line known as the Genesee River railroad, now being constructed between Cuba on the main line to Hunts on the Buffalo division, the low grade line known as the Erie & Jersey Railroad Co. between Port Jervis and Newburg Junction, and on a terminal in New York city.

Work will be continued on the Bergen tunnel cut terminal improvements in Jersey City, on the Columbus and Erie railroad in Warren county, Pa., and various smaller contracts in Ohio and New Jersey which are now nearing completion.

VALUABLE MAIL IS STOLEN

Bag Worth $400,000 Gone From French Liner.

Paris, March 21.—An American mail bag, the contents of which are valued at approximately $400,000, has been stolen. The theft occurred either on board a steamship running between New York and Havre, or between Havre and Paris.

The postal authorities have placed the affair in the hands of detectives, although the theft occurred a fortnight ago. A cable inquiry to the New York postoffice brought confirmation of the fact that the mail bag in question had been embarked at New York.

The theft of the mail bag occurred on board the French line steamer La Provence, which left New York February 28, and arrived at Havre March 6.

A man giving the name of Butloss was arrested here recently with American securities to the value of $42,000 in his possession, for which he could not account satisfactorily. Butloss is believed to be an accomplice of the thieves and to have been attempting to negotiate the proceeds of the robbery.

BACKING THE PRESIDENT

Metal Trades Association Endorses Anti-Strike Plan.

Boston, March 23.—At the closing sessions of its annual convention, the National Metal Trades association urged preparations to give national scope to President Roosevelt's new movement for the prevention of strikes.

In a speech considering the use to which the President has decided to put the $40,000 Noble peace fund prize recently awarded to him, James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, called upon all employers in the country to support the President's plan.

"In passing the act establishing the organization known as the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace," said Mr. Van Cleave, "the recent congress bestowed upon the people of the United States a working force which will have an immeasurable power to establish peace in all the industries of the country."

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Florence, Ala., March 25.—Cleveland Harding, the negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Ben F. Rice, near here Friday and who was driven off by Mrs. Rice's shepherd dog, was summarily executed last night by a mob of 200 or 300 persons.

MULE WAR NEAR AN END

Bonilla's Stronghold Taken by Nicaraguans.

Fleeing Honduran Leader Is Being Pursued Into the Mountains by Victors.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 25.—Senor Ramirez, director general of telegraphs and telephones, has made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The Nicaraguan forces have captured Choluteca, Honduras, which was held by the Honduran and Salvadorean troops, and President Bonilla has fled. Steamers will pursue the fugitive president.

"I believe the war is ended."

The government is without further advices concerning the capture of Choluteca, but details are expected shortly.

Choluteca is the most strongly fortified town of Honduras. It is on the Choluteca river, about three miles from the gulf of Fonseca. It was here, some years ago, that ex-President Vasquez was defeated by allied revolutionists and Nicaraguans.

Washington, March 25.—President Bonilla has fled from the battlefield and the Central American war has practically ended, according to cable dispatches received in Washington yesterday by the Nicaraguan minister, Mr. Corea. The fall of the Honduras capital, Tegucigalpa, within a day or so is predicted by the Nicaraguan secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Gamez.

The cablegram from the secretary of foreign affairs follows:

"Choluteca taken. Salvadorean and Honduran combined armies defeated. President Bonilla hidden in San Lorenzo with two hundred men. Sent steamers to capture them. Tegucigalpa will be taken tomorrow."

General Ramirez, director general of telegraphs and telephones, sends this message:

"It is my opinion that the war is terminated. Bonilla has fled from Choluteca to sail."

Washington, March 25.—Negotiations for peace in Central America are being carried on with great earnestness in Washington. Mr. Creel, the Mexican ambassador, and Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, both called at the state department today to discuss the Central American war with Mr. Root and, although Mexico and the United States have not yet found a way to restore harmony among the warring republics, it is believed arbitration will be effected in a short time. Nicaragua is unwilling to make overtures for peace as, it is disclosed, such a step would be regarded by President Zelaya as an indication that he stands in fear of Salvador, the avowed ally of Honduras and Guatemala, which country is supposed to be ready to assist Honduras. If the United States and Mexico were to jointly advise Salvador and Guatemala that they must remain neutral, it is held by friends of President Zelaya that the war would come to an end, as Honduras has been defeated and its capital, even, is expected to fall into the hands of the Nicaraguans in a few days. It is known, however, that Mexico and the United States do not care to advise Salvador and Guatemala to remain neutral and in fact do not wish to take any active part in peace negotiations, unless Nicaragua indicates in some manner that it desires peace. Mexico and the United States are unwilling to force peace which might be distasteful to any of the three countries involved, but it is believed that some plan would be evolved which will make possible an arbitration that will in no way humiliate any of the belligerents.

TO MANAGE COLLEGE CREW

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Secures Harvard Office.

Cambridge, Mass., March 13.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was appointed second assistant manager of the Harvard university crew by the university athletic committee last night. The appointment was made from a list of a dozen candidates, all of whom have been competing for the place since last October by activity in securing subscriptions for the crew and doing other work for the management.

If the usual order of succession in the crew management is followed, young Roosevelt will probably be assistant manager next year, and manager in his senior year.

The athletic committee confirmed the appointment of Joshua Crane, of Boston, as head coach of the university football team, and announced that Mr. Crane will succeed Coach Reed as the Harvard representative on the intercollegiate football rules committee.

HOLDS PENNSY MUST PAY

New Jersey Court Puts Taxes at a Million.

Trenton, N. J., March 25.—Justice Reed, in the supreme court, today made an order adjudging the Pennsylvania Railroad company to be indebted to the state of New Jersey in the sum of $1,034,748 for taxes under last year's Perkins main stem law. This order does not involve the constitutionality of the Perkins law, which is now before the supreme court in other proceedings. The railroad company claims that in paying main stem taxes heretofore it has annually paid in advance, and it wants an allowance of nearly $300,000 from the sum involved in Justice Reed's order. The other railroads do not take this position.

TORTURE IN FRENCH ARMY

War Minister Admits the Inhuman Practices.

Paris, March 23.—The entire session of the chamber of deputies yesterday was devoted to a discussion of alleged atrocities and tortures, which, it is claimed, have caused permanent mutilation and in some cases even death, to a number of soldiers serving in the disciplinary battalions in Africa. Pascal Ceccaldi, radical socialist, and other members demanded a commission of inquiry in order to allay the public anxiety on the subject.

Replying, War Minister Picquart admitted, however, that in a few instances the regulations had been overstepped and abuses committed, the authors of which will be subjected to an investigation and eventual punishment, and promised to suppress some of the severer forms of discipline.

EIGHT-YEAR SEARCH ENDS

Missing Man Is Found in Dunning Asylum.

Chicago, March 25.—After a search of eight years William L. Church, a contractor, of Kansas City, Mo., was found today in the hospital for the insane at Dunning, Ills. He was sent to the institution nearly a year ago from this city. After his disappearance from home photographs of Church were sent to the police of several cities, including Chicago, but up to today no word as to his whereabouts had been received. Police officials here received information that Church was in Dunning, and upon investigation he was identified by his photograph. Church has a wife and three children in Kansas City.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW RULING.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Taft has reconsidered his original opinion of March 7 relative to the eight-hour law in its application to employes on river and harbor works. Then he held that the law applied to every person connected with the work on dredges and steamers of various kinds, while now he is of the opinion that it affects only mechanics and laborers and does not change the present hours of work of captains, cooks, deckhands, pilots and the like.

Newspapers in the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

When Ben Franklin confided to his mother that he was considering the establishment of a newspaper, the worthy woman exclaimed: "What can you be thinking of, there are two newspapers in America now." As a matter of fact, there were five papers then, but three of them were printed in places so remote from Philadelphia that the Franklins had not heard of them. The United States now glories in some 25,000 journals of various descriptions, which is ten times as many as were in existence fifty years ago. When the Declaration of Independence was signed there were only thirty-four newspapers in the thirteen colonies, and now there are more than that number of dailies in New York City alone. No other phase of American development has been so phenomenal as the growth of its newspapers. If the New York World had attempted in 1840 to issue a Sunday paper such as it now prints each week, with the equipment then in use, the press would be still running and the edition would not be finished.

The newspaper is an Italian invention. The first regular publication of a bulletin containing information for the public was undertaken in Venice in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It was not printed, but was written on large sheets and displayed in a room. Those who desired to read them were admitted upon the payment of a small coin. They were called "Gazetta," from which comes the word "Gazette," common in the newspaper world of today. The war between the Venetians and the Turks, and the popular clamor for information concerning it, was the reason for the birth of this first newspaper. The files of sixty years of its issue are preserved in a museum in Florence.

The first printed newspaper appeared in London on July 23, 1588. It was called the English Mercurie and was a religious publication of which Lord Burleigh was the patron. The earliest real newspaper printed from type, one designed to give the news, was the London Weekly News which appeared in 1619 from the printshop of N. Newberry. It proved so popular that six years later Ben Jonson wrote the first newspaper play, satirizing the novel venture in a piece acted on the London stage under the name of "Staples of the News." In 1641 the Parliament first permitted the newspapers to publish a report of its proceedings. In the next nineteen years there were two hundred papers started in London, but all of them failed for want of support.

In the United States the first attempt to establish a newspaper was made in Boston on September 25, 1690. It boasted of four quarto pages, one of which was blank. It evidently took a lively interest in politics, and its editor must have belonged to that class of journalists now known as muck-rakers, for it was suppressed. The legislature officially described it as a "pamphlet which came out contrary to law, and contained reflections of a very high nature."

Boston came again, and in 1704 John Campbell, a native of Scotland, and postmaster, began the issue of the Boston News-Letter. It had two pages, twelve by eight inches each, and appeared first with this announcemtnt: "This News-Letter is to be continued weekly, and all persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandise, etc., to be sold or let; or Servants run away, or goods stole or lost; may have accounts of the same inserted at a reasonable rate from twelve pence to five shillings, and not to exceed, who may agree with John Campbell, postmaster." When this weekly was fourteen years old it had a circulation of 300 copies weekly, and announced that it would issue an extra half sheet fortnightly, as the editor was behind on printing the news from Europe. A year afterward he announced that he had caught up eight months of the news, and that in five months more he would have all arrearages of intelligence from the Old World "needful to be known in these parts."

The American Weekly Mercurie came out in Philadelphia in 1719, and the New York Gazette appeared in Manhattan in 1725. The weekly paper by that time had become a profitable venture in the larger towns and soon spread through all the thirteen colonies, until in 1776 there were thirty-four which maintained regular issues. The determined opposition of the crown representatives in the south prevented the foundation of several papers, and the first successful one was the Weekly Virginia Gazette in 1736.

Before the end of the eighteenth century the newspaper business had crossed over the Alleghenies, the first being the "Kentucke Gazette," published at Lexington, Kentucky, by John and Fielding Bradford, in 1787. This was followed soon by the Knoxville Gazette, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1791, and the "Sentinel of the Northwest Territory" at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1793.

The increase became so rapid that in 1830 the United States with only thirteen million people had more newspapers than all of Europe with its 190,000,000 population. In 1833 the one-cent paper made its appearance in New York, but was not successful. Then came the New York Herald, founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835, the first of the modern daily newspapers, which placed more importance upon news than politics. Three years before George D. Prentice had started the Louisville Journal in Kentucky. It became the first of the great personal journals, and Prentice the first of the great editors of that remarkable type which controlled the thought of the people of America for a generation, and who would have been supreme in power if they had been united.

No story of early newspaper life in America is more interesting than that of Matthew Lyon. Lyon was born in Ireland and when a mere boy ran away to sea. He was sold as a slave to a Vermont farmer in exchange for a yoke of oxen. After several years he contrived to buy his freedom. He was sent to congress from Vermont in 1797. In Washington he got ideas and went back home to establish a newspaper which gloried in the name "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truths." This paper was red-hot, and for publishing an article attacking President John Adams Lyon was fined $1,000 and sent to jail for four months under the alien and sedition laws. While in jail he was re-elected to congress. Later he went west and founded the town of Eddyville, Kentucky, which is in Lyon county, named in honor of the old Irishman. He took with him to Kentucky the press and type which he had used in Vermont, and sold it in Louisville for the establishment of the first paper there, The Farmer's Library, by Samuel Vail.

Newspaper readers are sometimes heard to complain that "the papers are all advertisements." They are better off than their grandfathers, for in the beginning of the daily newspaper growth in this country each paper devoted three of its four pages to solid advertising, and the fourth page was not always sacred from the encroachments of the business office. When the New York Tribune was the most powerful agency in the United States next to the federal government, it was a small affair which printed about one-twelfth as much reading matter as does the Tribune of today.

In the old times the size of the papers was just four pages, whatever happened. When business demanded it the size of the paper was increased. Thus came the "blanket sheets," of which the Cincinnati Enquirer still reminds us. During the Civil War the papers began to print "double sheets" and "triple sheets," that is to say, eight and twelve-page papers. Then eight pages became the accepted size, and so remained until ten years ago. The average metropolitan daily now has sixteen pages, but it may run to forty-two and no one will be surprised. The Sunday paper is twice or three times as large.

The enormous circulations attained by American papers are not possible in any other country of the world, because there is no other nation which has so many people who can read. The New York Herald in 1835 reached what was then considered the most incredible circulation of 25,000. Ten years later the telegraph was invented and the circulation of daily papers in the country was soon trebled. The civil war was the most sanguinary contest ever fought between two armies speaking the same language and having the same interests, yet it was good only for 150,000 copies a day for the best newspapers of the time. That was in the sixties. Thirty years later, when the United States fought a little war with Spain, two of the most enterprising New York papers, the Journal and the World, ran their circulation up to a million and a quarter a day, which remains the high water mark for newspaper circulation.

The statistics of the newspaper business under the present high development reached in this country are almost unbelievable. To provide enough paper for the use of either one of several of the largest New York papers, ten acres of spruce forest must be cleared and fed into paper-making machines every twenty-four hours. To increase the size of one of these papers, say from twelve to fourteen pages, means in increase in expense for that one edition of at least $450. If this increase in size were maintained through all the editions of one week alone, the additional expense for white paper would be $5,400. Several New York papers, week in and week out, use $20,000 worth of paper a week. It requires seventy tons of metal to make the stereotype plates for one of the big modern Sunday editions. The total weight of the paper in the Sunday edition of several of the larger New York papers is nearly three hundred tons. Thirty extra large express cars are required to carry the Sunday morning editions of the papers of Manhattan to out-of-town readers.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND;" if you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the BACHELOR

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

Sunday.
No man can choose what coming hours may bring
To him of need, of joy, of suffering;
But what his soul shall bring into each hour
To meet its challenge—this is in his power.

Monday.
See the good in other people's work. See the bad in your own, and don't cry about it. Try to use your faults—at any rate use your knowledge of them, and don't run your head against stone walls.

Tuesday.
Before we make up our minds how to steer from day to day, we must know where we are going.

Wednesday.
It is the things we desire that are our best index, and not the things we have.

Thursday.
Never stay in the mud. It happens that the best of us may fall there in life, but no one need stay there.

Friday.
A man should be content if he can see so far ahead of him as the next bend in the stream. What lies beyond let him trust to the hand of God.

Saturday.
If we could be as firm with ourselves as we can be with other people, what an improvement it would be.

THE SUNSHINY WOMAN

It is a great thing to be born with a sunshiny disposition; the kind of a disposition that enables one to awaken in the morning with a light heart, and with the feeling that even if it is a dark and gloomy day, before it is over the sun may be high in the heavens and flooding the world with its glory. You can cultivate this sunshiny disposition if you will, just as you can cultivate the shadowy side of your nature.

To a great extent we are our own makers; our own clay which we may fashion into a beautiful image or into something that is neither good to look upon nor pleasant to have around. None of us can stand alone. What we do and what we are has its influence upon others.

Watch what follows after you throw a pebble into smooth water. Though it may sink to the bottom, its effect upon the surface is to create a ripple which begins in a small circle and widens and spreads into a vast circumference until it is lost to view. The pebble has sunk, perhaps to be hidden forever, but its passage through the water left a mark which was far reaching.

This is true with the things we do, and with the effect they have upon others. If we give out kindly thoughts and good cheer they will spread out and travel onward like the ripple on the surface of the water.

You may always trust to the sunshiny woman to have thoughts that are in accord with the sunshine of her nature. If she is born that way, it is the most natural thing in the world for her always to be bright and cheerful and helpful in lifting the burdens from overweighted hearts. And she is so strong a lifter, because of her unconsciousness that she is making any effort.

The sunshiny woman is the very personification of rare human charity. We may all be like her if we keep watch and guard over our inclination to "look on the dark side of things" and try to mold ourselves to her pattern. It will not come easy to those who were not born with sunshine in their hearts, but it is surprising to find how wonderfully one is lifted above and out of the annoying trivialities of life, merely by the cultivation of the habitually cheerful and "sister to all the world" attitude.

The sunshiny woman is a joy whatever may be her place or vocation. The sunshiny woman in the home is a blessing than which there is none greater. The homes are the bulwarks of the nation, and wherever there is a sunshiny woman to make a home happy, it is the members of such a household who reflect her influence and spread it abroad to the betterment of humanity.

We do not always realize how much we are affected by the pleasant tone of someone who does not give us more than a passing greeting. The smile that was like a ray of sunshine on her face, the few words so spoken that they told of a heart full of good will, makes other hearts lighter and brightens a day which may, perhaps, have been spent in gloom. It is impossible to return the greeting of such a one without responding in kind, because we seem to feel the sunshine as she passed, and our better nature glowed and expended in its radiance.

Happiness is the thing everyone craves the most. None can be happy without dwelling in the sunshine mentally, and trying to enjoy each step in life as we go along with eyes that are open to the flowers by the pathway, and can see the silver lining within the clouds.

The sunshiny woman is happy, no matter what happens, because she can't help herself. She is not indifferent to sorrow, she is not without feeling, and she has a great capacity for sympathy, but the sunshine in her heart, sooner or later asserts itself in spite of everything, and carries brightness into earth's darkest and saddest corners.

Two or three years ago there was published a little book, which, a short time after its appearance, everyone was reading. It was Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage patch, and the secret of its popularity was because it was about a sunshiny woman. Nothing could worry or depress her for long. She was poor, and she had known trouble, but she managed to twist and turn things until she found some cause for rejoicing. Thousands upon thousands read that book and read it again. When the story it told was turned into a play, thousands upon thousands went to see it, and to see Mrs. Wiggs, who made you laugh with her, and made you love her because she was always a sunshiny woman.

The little book was written and talked about, and brought a fortune to its author, and even now, in an age when new books are being published at the rate of ten thousand every year, it is still read and remembered. It was not great literature. It told the simplest kind of a home story, and pictured the humblest sort of life, but it "cheered up" people and gave them the feeling of touching sunshine and happiness, and therein lay its great attraction.

Mrs. Wiggs of the story, was a real, live woman who is still living. She may not be quite all the story pictures her, but she was undoubtedly so much of a sunshiny woman that she was thought worthy to put in a book, so that her character might be known to others.

The importance which is placed upon the sunshine element in the world is shown by the large proportion to which the International Sunshine society has grown. It is composed entirtly of women and was founded by a woman, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden. Probably there are readers of these columns who are members of this society as it extends all over the country. Its great aim and endeavor is to brighten the lives of those who are unfortunate. It is not for charity, unless it is charity to relieve troubled minds, but it is to bring sunshine into the lives of those who for any reason whatever, are dwelling in darkness.

There are sunshine corners in hospitals and other institutions, where magazines are placed or something is done to cheer the sick and afflicted. The great body of women busies itself solely with spreading mental sunshine broadcast throughout the land, and its power for good is infinite.

One woman can be a sunshine society by herself if she will put herself in training and acquire the habit by home practice. It is not necessary to continually express your cheerfulness by talking, as there are many times when silence is more welcome than words, but if you have the sunshine within, it will be reflected by your personality and the expression of your face.

Love attends the way of the sunshiny woman; the love which she gives out and the love which she attracts. To know her is to love her and to find cheer in her companionship. To be one is to travel the road of happiness and to carry others on the way.

The Cozy Corner

WHICH ONE WAS KEPT.

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmamma said with a frown—
"It will never do to keep them both,
The black one we'd better drown.

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep;
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,
And time you were fast asleep."

The morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet
Came little Bess from her nap;
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room
And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,
From the rocking-chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters,
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
With their wee heads, yellow and brown,
And then to grandmamma soberly said,
"Which one are you going to drown?"
—Lillian Street, in Ideal Home.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The request made for information in regard to living expenses is a very broad one and, I fear, cannot be answered with any degree of satisfaction to the parties most concerned. If people would go about home building with the same spirit as do the birds of the forest, there would be no question of this kind raised; they would live on what they possessed—be it much or little—and the undertaking would be a grand success, but, if on the other hand, they wish to maintain an establishment requiring the assistance of many servants, and can only command a limited income, the enterprise could not fail to be a failure from start to finish.

The necessary expenditure for living expenses of a family would depend almost entirely upon the constitutions and employment of the individual members; those doing heavy, out-of-door work would of course require an altogether different diet from that of a family whose work was mostly indoors. The ability of the family—especially of the one who manages the income—to economize is another item to be considered. The meat bills for a year may be greatly reduced by buying meat in quantity when it is low priced, and preparing it for future use; for instance, fresh pork may be converted into sausage, cooked and packed in jars, covered with melted lard and if kept in a cool place will keep for a long time. Fresh beef can be cooked, the bones removed and the meat canned in glass cans, like fruit, for future use.

The economies of the prudent housekeeper are too numerous to specify, and there is a great difference in the way the family income is managed, but I know of several women who provide good, appetizing meals for a family of three hearty persons with twelve dollars a week.

Thirty cords of seasoned, hard wood will keep two stoves in fuel for a year with the use of a little care in using the fire when not necessary.

These are two items that count for much in housekeeping expenses. Those of clothing, rent, etc., can be arranged according to the means, but food and fuel are absolute necessities.—Lillian C. Benton.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

In regard to household expenses, there is of course a great deal depends upon the tastes and desires of the family and how much they feel they can sacrifice in order to make their income cover expenses. A person with "Brussels carpet tastes and a rag carpet income" will never be able to get along on a small salary, and the general result is a quantity of debts at the end of the year and much discouragement in the family. Another consideration in the market prices in the place of residence; in the country where much of the family living is taken from the farm, the cost is less than in a city where everything must be paid for with ready money.—Marian B.

A GOOD IDEA.

Thinking that all the Cozy Corner readers are interested in home affairs, I write to tell of how I have fixed my window shades. They were so badly worn at the bottom, I disliked pulling them down so they could be seen. I could not afford to buy any new ones, so after trying to make up my mind to get along with the old as long as they lasted, I finally thought of something to do that makes them almost as god as new. What I did was to turn them upside down.

First I slipped out the stick in the lower edge, and then took the shade off the roller. I sewed the weight stick in the end which was the top, first cutting off the edge to remove tack holes. What was the lower end I tacked smoothly to the roller and I had a shade, almost as good as new. I fixed all of my shabby shades in this manner and feel quite proud of myself.

I send this, thinking it might be of help to some one else, and I wish other housekeepers would write letters to this column, telling how they manage when old things wear out and they cannot afford to buy new.—A Careful Housekeeper.

SHIRTWAIST HINTS.

The convenient shirt waist is as much worn as ever, and now is the time of year when "us women" are thinking of getting our summer ones ready. For this reason, here are some hints about the latest style shirt waist: Shoulders are broad and sleeves are slightly smaller. Colored material will be used as well as white. There is often a pleated frill down the front. Sleeves are three quarters in length and are finished with a rather narrow, turn-back cuff.

At the neck is a linen collar and a bow.

COOKING HINTS.

A friend of the Household who is a good cook says that apples cut in irregular blocks will bake more quickly in a pie than thin slices. When piled in a pie there is more opportunity for the heated air to come in contact with the fruit than when it is packed closely together in thin slices.

One-fourth teaspoon of soda added to the water in which cabbage or onions are cooking will in a great measure, prevent disagreeable odors. Cook them uncovered. By this method they will retain their natural color.

In baking a cake in a round tin, it is not necessary to cover the whole bottom of the tin with a greased paper. Cut a small round of paper for the center and grease the rest of the pan. This saves the measuring and fitting of the paper and the cake comes out perfect.

Cookies should be baked on the bottom of inverted dripping pans. This prevents them from burning on the bottom and they are much easier to remove from the tins.

M. B. would like to know the name or names—if more than one tribe—of the natives of south-eastern Asia, that believe in the passing of souls into the bodies of animals at death. Will some one give their opinion or whatever knowledge they have of the subject?

PEN NAMES AND NICKNAMES

Charlotte Bronte—Currer Bell.
Samuel Clemens—Mark Twain.
Joel Chandler Harris—Uncle Remus.
Charles Dickens—Boz.
Shakespeare—Bard of Avon.
Robert Burns—Peasant Bard.
Wordsworth—Poet of Nature.
Bunyan—Immortal Dreamer.
Benedict Arnold—The Traitor.
Napoleon Bonaparte—Little Corsican.
Peter Dunne—Mr. Dooley.
William T. Adams—Oliver Optic.
Mary A. Dodge—Gail Hamilton.
Gladstone—Grand Old Man.
Benjamin Franklin—Poor Richard.
Jennie Lind—Swedish Nightingale.
Jonathan Trumbull—Brother Jonathan.
Francis Clark—Father Endeavor.
General Harrison—Tippecanoe.
Mme. Dudevant—George Sand.
John Watson—Ian Maclaren.
J. G. Holland—Timothy Titcomb.
Donald G. Mitchell—Ik Marvel.
B. P. Shillaber—Mrs. Partington.

SOME FOREIGN DISHES.

Dutch Dish.

To one pound of veal or fish remnants, add a fourth of a pound of bread that has been moistened with beef tea, one finely chopped onion, one-fourth each of salt and ground cloves, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half a lemon peel grated, and the well beaten yolks of three eggs. When these are mixed, cut the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs into the mixture, pour into a buttered baking dish and bake three-quarters of an hour.

Syrian Meat Dish.

Cut into inch squares, three pounds of meat from a shoulder of mutton; slice three large onions and brown them in four tablespoonfuls of bacon fat. When brown, add the diced meat and brown it thoroughly, turning constantly to prevent burning. Cover with water and let it simmer until the meat is tender. Add to this a pint of strained tomato pulp and juice, salt to taste and simmer for another hour. Scald three-fourths of a cupful of rice with two cupfuls of boiling water, cover and let it stand ten minutes; drain out all water not absorbed and stir in three tablespoonfuls of hot fat, then pour over the rice three cupfuls of boiling water and let it cook until all of the water is absorbed. Season with salt, pour the rice on a platter to form a border, in the center pour in the meat stew and sprinkle over all a cupful of nut meats broken in small bits and browned in butter.

The above receipts were taken from Good Housekeeping and are given in response to an inquiry for "something new."

The Queen of Holland

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland is now one of the world's most interesting figures. This portrait by Paul Berthon displays her charm and suggests her personality simply and powerfully as few portraits do. The fact that she is without children has been a bitter point with her subjects for a long time, and now there is talk of her people requesting her abdication. This misfortune has raised a barrier between her and her people. Their love for her may be set aside for a consideration of the political aspect of the case. What the outcome of it will be is a matter for conjecture, but the little Queen of Holland has the sympathy of the world to which she long been an appealing figure. The recent terrible disaster to the steamship Berlin, which was ashore with great loss of life and intense suffering to the survivors on the coast of Holland, brought her again close to the hearts of the Dutch, and added to the regard of her subjects for her husband, Prince Henry. The Prince consort and the Queen sent beautiful flowers with which to decorate the building in which the dead were placed. Prince Henry, himself, was aboard the tug, which throughout a day braved the stormy seas in an attempt to get a line to the ill-fated craft. He witnessed the final daring rescue, helping as he could.—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Woman Tenderfoot

That part of the state of South Dakota lying directly west of "The Big Muddy" will be remembered by school children of the previous century as being a part of the arid territory included in "The Great American Desert," but as it has for some time been proved habitable, and is being rapidly "settled up," the term is no longer applicable. For the most part, however, it remains a rolling, treeless country, where, in spite of the daily inroads of civilization, the wolf, the rattlesnake and the coyote are still seen, and the ruthless drouth at times holds sway. There is an undeniable grandeur in its blue distance and extravagant sunsets on first beholding them, but to the accustomed eye the scenery is monotonous; bare buttes, and rolling prairie dotted with cattle; grasses quivering beneath a hot wind in summer—and a cold wind in winter—but always the wind, and the winter lasts half the year.

This was formerly considered a country unfit for womankind, but it was not long before the faithful pioneer wife joined the husband who had "blazed the trail" for her in the new country. She was a tenderfoot, no doubt, as was also the bride of the young cow-man. They are "the old-timers" of today who have made, or failed to make, a fortune—the man and the woman working together and sharing equal hardships. Around their good ash fire one can hear of a winter night many a tale of "the hard winter of eighty so-and-so," of "the dry years," of prairie fires, and of the devastations wrought by the insignificant but treacherous "Bad River" at its flood.

The central figure in the cattle country today—the woman homesteader, widow or spinster, encouraged by the gallantry of the native male element, or dismayed by its pistol-punctuated remarks inviting her to "vamose,"—has held her own until she is no longer a curiosity on the range. What was once considered a dangerous and daring fight for a home is now not even unique; still, the woman who can "hold down" and "prove up on" her quarter section today deserves as much credit as her pioneer sister.

While she has an easier time in some respects, she has to comply much more closely to the exacting governmental regulations concerning free land. Ten, even five years ago, it was sufficient evidence of one's residence of on the land to hang up a few tattered flour sacks to flap on a clothes-line, build any kind of a shanty, claim to be using the land for grazing purposes, and to have lived on it for the requisite amount of time after filing. In order to be sure of proving up now on 160 acres of land and legally owning it, a person must really own cattle, and farm it, build a house, fences and corrals.

The first step is to go to a United States land office and have a paper made out filing on the piece of land desired. Six months from the date of filing is allowed for building a house and taking up one's residence. Dating from the expiration of the six months, one must live continuously on the claim for eight months. At the end of this time one can advertise and take the other steps toward proving up and eventually securing a title to the land. Or the homesteader can leave the land for as much as six months and still hold it down; but in this case she must, on returning to it, make a fourteen months' residence. (All this and more information can be obtained from any United States land office.)

A good many "newcomers" are carrying out a most excellent plan of colonization. They take up land in the same neighborhood, and thus in the immediate vicinity they have a square mile or so, as closely settled as is possible or desirable. When a girl can induce three of her friends to cast their lot with hers, they can take up a section (a mile square) divided into four quarter sections. If it is carefully surveyed, the four little "claim shacks" can be built on the four inside corners of the claims, close enough to touch each other. They thus have a little community all their own, get all the best magazines, and take turn about with the cooking. It may be lonesome at first, but it really isn't so bad, since their nearest railway (the old stage line) is probably within walking distance. Besides, four clever girls are never so far removed from the main road but that some lad will find them out and stop to inquire the way to some place (which he knows perfectly well), and remain to share their potatoes and "overland trout" if invited.

The girl who is enterprising and who has a brother to help can make her home very comfortable. She is justly proud of her trees, perhaps has a log cellar constructed in a hillside, and a similar icehouse. One pony is indispensable and a cow and a few chickens add considerably to the comfort and economy of the household. Water and wood! These are the two crying needs of the country. The new railways, it is hoped, will supply one of the natural deficiencies, and man's ingenuity will no doubt in time overcome the other.—Eleanor Rinn in The Home Magazine.

Pineapple Sponge

Grated pineapple comes in cans and is a convenient form to use this fruit which is somewhat troublesome to prepare fresh. There is undoubtedly an extra flavor to all fruits when fresh that the canning dissipates so if fresh pineapple is preferred pare it with a knife, cut out the eyes and shred with a fork from the core; measure two cupfuls.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water for fifteen minutes. Boil one cup of sugar, one cup of water and the pineapple together for a few minutes and then turn on to the beaten yolks of four eggs; cook until thick. Add the soaked gelatine and stir until dissolved; now set aside until cold, stirring once in a while. Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff and stir into the sponge, beat until it becomes firm, then turn into a mould wet with cold water.

The spongue illustrated was moulded in an inexpensive tin star mould and garnished with red jelly, cut out in egg forms with a teaspoon, and a spray of red geranium.

For a strawberry sponge mash the berries and sift. Canned fruit of any kind may be sifted, the only care needed in making different fruit sponges being to preserve the proportion of liquid the same in all cases.

DO YOU KNOW THESE MISSES?

What miss in turn cause amusements and quarrels? Mis-chief.

What miss is distrustful of human nature? Mis-anthrope.

What miss undervalues her opportunities? Mis-appreciate.

What miss is not always honest? Mis-appropriate.

What miss is provoking and a blunderer? Mis-take.

What miss can destroy the peace of home, school and nation? Mis-rule.

What miss is responsible for grave errors? Mis-doing.

What miss wastes time and money? Mis-spend.

What miss causes her mother sorrow? Mis-conduct.

What miss proves an uncertain correspondent? Mis-direct.

What miss should the traveler shun? Mis-guide.

What miss in unhappy? Mis-fortune.

What miss is distinguished as uncivil and ill-bred? Mis-behave.

What miss gives unreliable information? Mis-call.

What miss meets with ill-luck and delay? Mis-adventure.

What miss is untruthful? Mis-represent.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

A new member comes today from California bringing with her (on her letter paper) quantities of her name flower and beautiful views of her state. Her letter is very interesting from an artistic point as well as from the contents:

Dear M. G. R.'s: My courage has reached the sticking point, and here I come with the admittance ticket—I hopeand as you seem very kind to strangers, I will merely state the fact that I am one of "those."

I wish you might all enjoy a walk with me in northern California where it is so beautiful at this time of the year. The mountains are covered with fir, cedar, spruce and other pine trees and in a clearing one catches a glimpse of a sawmill perched on the top of a great mountain, perhaps three or four miles above the level.

I left home in sunny Kansas last October for a visit among the beauties of the west, and I wish each member of the M. G. R. could enjoy the pleasures I do now. I am wondering if "Launcelot" and "Unicetti" love their Kansas homes as much as I do mine. A change is glorious, but home is best.

While out here, so far from home, I will have the privilege of reading The Blade, and I do thoroughly enjoy the letters in our column; am glad the older members still have an interest in us, and appreciate the new ones. If I may come again I will try to tell you of some of the beautiful things I have seen since coming west, and close with the hope that you may all be so fortunate as to some time see it for yourselves—or something equally appealing as California scenery.—"California Poppy."

Dear M. G. R.'s, as many different professions are represented in our circle, would like to ask are any of you given to building of air castles? I fancy there are some, and will admit that it is one of my pursuits. From a kindergarten book I gleaned the following bit of advice:

"If you have been building castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be now put foundations under them."

After reading this I realized that sometimes—unconsciously it may be—we do put foundations under our airy structures, so I would say to you who indulge in this pleasant building, make your air castles beautiful structures with walls so high that the turrets may reach the heavens; so wide there may be room within its walls for all that is good and pure, and beautiful, and lay the foundations so deep that they will rest upon the Rock of Ages.

Victor Hugo says: "The highest is only attained through the high. If we do not build with a purpose that is high, we shall never attain the highest."

George Elliot tells us: "That by desiring what is perfectly good even when we don't know quite what it is, and cannot do what we would, we are a part of the divine power against evil—widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower."

Our air castles are never dwellings of darkness, but a longing for the light, and the light dawns—perhaps through mist and fog—but enough to enable us to pick our way toward our ideals, and shines ever brighter unto the perfect day.

Perhaps we may sometimes think there is nothing remaining but the ruins of their beautiful structures. What then? The most beautiful palaces are sometimes built on the ruins of a former splendor.

Go on building other castles, day by day making them stronger, more beautiful, nearer the reality and the ruins of former castles will only enhance the beauty of these later ones.

"Capt. Nemo," we are sorry to hear that trouble has visited you and assure you that, with our sympathy, we send you many good wishes.

"Compositor," we are certainly glad to have you with us and hope you will come often and tell us more about the mysteries of newspaper work.

I think we all felt slighted when "Illinois" came as far as the 'Cademy, and failed to come into the M. G. R. room. "Buckeye Mother," you will certainly count on the right side.

I would say to those who were amused at "Oregon Bach's" letter, that we are all apt to be misunderstood and it is best always to be careful how we criticise others. It would be very pleasant to visit "Mylrea during the maple sugar season, and I think the "Florida Old Man" should come again and tell us more of the story he told to excite our curiosity.

Did you all read "Les Miserables," in The Blade and did it strike you as it did me, that it was like hearing a few strains of music from a grand symphony, and beyond our imagination until we can read the whole book? I have read several very good books this winter and would like to tell you of them, if I may, sometime.—"Olive Branch."

Household Hints

One of the most useful of fruits is the lemon. Hot lemonade will generally break up an incipient cold and the rind and juice of a lemon boiled in a pint of water until it is reduced one-half, and taken a teaspoonful before meals, has been known to cure malaria when quinine had no effect. A piece of lemon worn on the toe for five nights in succession will cure a corn if the foot is soaked in warm water at the end of that time.

When a room is painted, if a pail of water is left in it over night, it will remove the smell of the fresh paint and the process is hastened if a handful of straw or hay is placed in the water.

If you have a window with an unpleasant outlook, frost it by dissolving Epsom salts in vinegar making a saturated solution, and apply it to the glass. When cold and dry, go over it with a coat of white varnish. These windows can be made very ornamental by pasting pictures or designs cut from paper on the glass before the salts are applied.

Do not spring out of bed the moment you awaken in the morning. Remember that while sleeping your vital organs are at rest and the circulation is not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to the heart, as it starts it to pumping the blood suddenly. Do as the babies and kittens do—stretch, and yawn, and wake up gradually.

Wring shamois out ow soapy water when washing it and dry without rinsing it; this will prevent it from becoming hard.

Paint marks on glass can be easily removed by covering them with a paste of whiting and ammonia, thinned with water to the consistency of cream. Leave the paste on the glass until it is dry, then wash off with warm soap suds.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Horace

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Nice, February 15, 1705. He studied painting in Rome under Luti. Leaving Italy in 1723, he worked in Paris, where he gained the first prize for historical painting. After again visiting Italy in 1727, he was employed by the king of Sardinia, for whom he painted a series of subjects illustrative of Tasso. In 1734 he settled in Paris, and in 1735 became a member of the French academy. He was decorated with the order of St. Michael and appointed principal painter of the king. His "Marriage of the Virgin" is still preserved in the Louvre. He died at Paris, July 15, 1765.

SALOME.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men started on a walk. A could walk 5 miles an hour and B 4 miles. A went north and B went east, and they walked 5 hours until 12 o'clock, when they rested 1 hour and took dinner. They then changed their course and walked in a straight line toward each other. At what time of day did they meet, and what was the distance of their meeting point from the original starting place.

GEO. WILSON.

(As this problem will require a diagram to practically show its solution, the pupil sending in the one that conforms nearest to the one sent by the author will receive special credits in the solution list.)

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O X

1.—An ancient musical instrument of the lute kind.
2.—Copied from the original; imitated.
3.—A small piece of wood used in measuring the rate of a ship's motion.
4.—A seaport of Peru.
5.—A French writer on "French Philosophy in the 17th Century."
6.—A kind of rush growing in Spa from which baskets, etc., are made.
7.—A king's councillor (old Engl law).

Primals, an ancient Grecian hero finals, a minor personage in the Odyssey, whose fate somewhat resembl that of a young man told about Acts 20.

HORACE.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My whole contains 36 letters, and a passage from Scripture. My 1-16-27-8 is a useful kitchen article; my 6-16-19-21-33 is useful in all parts of the house; my 25-36-3-35-33-13 is a deavor; my 1-11-15-7-29-17 is useless my 22-30-2-9-23, to stop the growth of my 18-5-12-8, what an epicure delights to do; my 23-31-26-28-9-32, a bitter substance from tea and coffee; my 24-34 a personal pronoun.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who was it that declined a lieutenant's commission on the grounds that he could neither read nor write?

ILLINOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The king will follow Christ, and we the king
In whom High God hath breathed a secret thing."

GAY.

Answers to Puzzles of March 14.

1.—John C. Calhound.
2.—450 sq. ins. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming square: Count Olney, unbar, Ceara, hyrax.
4.—L. M. Alcott alphabet concluded Meg, Nan, Onowanda, Phoebe, Ros Steve, Tommy Bangs, Vaughan, Wi Yvonne.
5.—"Hyperion" was a beverage made of dried raspberry leaves, and used as tea by the ladies of Boston and Newport during the "tea tax" troubles.
6.—Robert Burns wrote:
"Cold blows the wind from east to west,
The drift is driving surely;
So loud and shrill I hear the blast,
I'm sure 'tis winter fairly."

Chat.

The solution sent by R. A. Lee to his problem answered today is this: sq. of the diagonal equals 3 times the sq. of one side; 15 squared equals 225; 1-3 of 225 equals 75, the sq. of one side; the sq. of one side equals the area of one side, and the area of all the sides will be 6 times the area of one side, or 6x75 equals 450 sq. ins.

The class in the 'Cademy this morning consisted of W. L. Mower, Horace Gay, W. P. E., Mrs. Mary Wilcox, Buckeye Schoolma'am, Hawkeye, Geo. Wilson, and Joshua.

W. L. Mower, it's good to be able (and willing) to take a hint.

Horace, your temperance dissertation was read with a great deal of amusement and has been forwarded to Mollie Moore.

W. P. E., the Schoolmistress is very sorry indeed that your eyes are not improving.

Gay, your letter was mislaid, but finally reached me and was credited, although it came in too late to be mentioned in Chat at the proper time.

OF COURSE.

"From the grammatical standpoint," said the fair maid with the lofty forehead, "which do you consider correct, I had rather go home,' or 'I would rather go home?'"

"Neither," promptly replied the young man. "I'd much rather stay here."—Answers.

MY WINTER BOARDER

Some people keep in summer
A "Home" by ocean spray;
But I take winter boarders,
And find I make it pay.
I need no cups and saucers,
No glass or linen fine,
My blessed little boarders
Care not for tea or wine.

For meat they have no fancy,
But brown bread they think right,
They eat like "little Yankees,"
With hearty appetite.
I do not "set my table,"
I "set" my window-sills,
And strange enough that daily
They all "present their bills."

They have no hour for breakfast,
They care not when they dine,
And if they have no supper,
They seem not to repine;
They never give me trouble,
For they are very shy;
I've learned, when they are eating
No one must venture nigh.

When hungry, they come rushing
On blinds and fences near,
As if to say, "We're ready,
If you will disappear;"
And even while they're flying,
Their bright eyes seem to see;
Their evident thanksgiving
Is pay enough for me.

When summer takes them from me
I miss them with regret,
So happy have they made me,
I think I'm in their debt.
If any one is gloomy,
Just advertise and say:
"WANTED, some birdie boarders,
Till winter goes away."

And when they come, don't let the
Find on your hats such things
As birdies' heads, all useless,
Or helpless, cut-off wings,
And then you'll find the secret
Of happiness and cheer
Is making others happy,
And starting heaven here.
—C. Fannie Alleyn, in Our Dumb Animals.

A Cat Farm With a Mission

A young and wealthy lady of New York, Miss Josephine R. Cathcart, has established among the hills of New Jersey, in Bergen county, a luxurious cat farm—a country home and a boarding house for friendless cats, and a place for the harboring and breeding of the short-haired species from pedigree stock. Many of Miss Cathcart's best cats have taken prizes, both here and in Europe, whence many of her finest specimens have been imported.

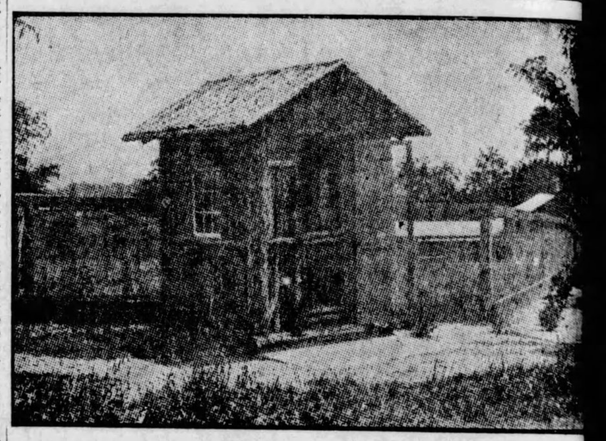
In the "cattery," or shed where the mother cats and their litters are sheltered, pussies are purring and frolicking in fifty or more pens. These pens are six feet long by three wide and are partitioned by means of boards and wire netting. In the winter time the fronts are inclosed with glass. Within comfortable jumping distance from the concrete floor there is a shelf on which a kennel is located: this is kept clean and covered with straw on the bottom to make a comfortable resting place for the feline residents. The pens open into a large, grassy, wire-covered runway. Here catnip and other herbs are growing where they are within easy reach of the inmates. Within this runway there are roosts, ladders and other contrivances for the exercise and amusement of the animals.

Last summer there were, in addition to the sixty or more residents, about fifty cat boarders, of the short and long-haired varieties. One of the objects of the cattery is to provide a temporary home for the pet cats of families who go out of town for the summer months. Miss Cathcart has her attendants call for and personally travel with the cats which ride in specially constructed baskets. For this service the traveling expenses and one dollar per week is charged for short haired cats, and two dollars a week for the long haired variety, such as the Angoras, Persians and other oriental breeds.

The temperature of the cattery is kept at about 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter by the hot water heating system. Cats in normal health are fed milk with oatmeal or crackers in the morning, and beef at noon or perhaps some raw rabbit or chicken meat, and at night they always get cooked meat and potatoes, soup, vegetables and eggs. Chickens squabs and rabbits are raised on the farm, but not for market; they are prepared as food for the cats, whose natural food is game. Cats should not be fed too much, however; more of them die from overfeeding and lack of exercise than from any other cause.

During the day a good supply of fresh water is kept in the kennels and once a week cat and kittens gets a bath with soap and antisepticized water. The quarters are kept scrupulously clean at all times.

Cats which are brought to the farm as boarders do not always become accustomed to the surroundings at first; they sometimes pine, grow thin and worry. They are put through a special course of treatment; fed on chopped raw meat and raw eggs, and the second time they are brought to the farm, it is said, they become reconciled to their surroundings at once.—From Good Housekeeping.



THE HOSPITAL OF THE CAT FARM.
—Good Housekeeping.

MARINES IN HONDURAS

United States Takes Steps to Protect Property.

Mexico's Friendliness to Republics Would Be a Guarantee of Good Faith.

Washington, March 22.—Blue jackets and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Marietta at Trujillio and Ceuba and probably at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, in order to protect American interests in those ports. Advices to this effect were received at the navy department late yesterday from Commander Fullam, of the Marietta, and they were at once transmitted to the state department. As yet no word has been received as to whether forces have been landed in Central America on the Pacific coast side, but undoubtedly this step will be taken if American interests are considered in danger.

The navy department feels that the action taken by Commander Fullam brings the situation completely in hand so far as the safeguarding of trade interests is concerned. In addition to the protection given to Americans it is felt that the action of this government will relieve foreign governments of the necessity of taking any steps toward making a naval demonstration. The landing of blue jackets and marines and the policing of both shores of the Central American republics with United States gunboats before trading vessels had been molested in any manner or foreign interests jeopardized is regarded here as a diplomatic move that will prevent any international complications growing out of the policy of the United States not to permit European demonstrations in Central or South American waters.

Joint intervention by Mexico and the United States in the war which threatens to involve all Central America is now regarded as probable by diplomatists. Tenders of the good office on the part of the governments have not been heeded by Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, and it has been suggested to the state department that Mexico and the United States should send plenipotentiaries to the warring countries to investigate the causes of the present war and order an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Secretary Root and Mr. Creel, the Mexican ambassador, have been in conference frequently since the outbreak of war in Central America and Latin-American diplomatists would not be surprised by the announcement that Mexico and the United States have decided that the war must cease. In fact such a settlement would be highly satisfactory to many of the Southern American representatives who feel that their countries suffer from the warlike reputation of Central American countries.

It has been pointed out to the state department that the co-operation of Mexico with the United States in restoring peace in Central America would disarm criticism of the United States and show it has no thought of acquiring any territory of Latin-American republics.

Mexico's friendship for the five republics and its close relations with them because of their common Spanish origin are so well known that its association with the United States in straightening out the tangle would be a guarantee of good faith on the part of the intervening powers.

ALLIES WERE BADLY BEATEN

Nicaragua Preparing to Attack Honduran Capital.

Washington, March 22.—The state department received the following dispatch today from Jose d'Olivares, the American consul at Managua, Nicaragua:

"This government reports that on March 18, an army of 5,000 Salvadoreans and 1,000 Hondurans, commanded by General Presa, a Salvadorean, attacked the Nicaraguan vanguard near Namasique, Honduras. The battle lasted three days resulting in the complete rout of the Salvadoreans who lost 1,-000 killed. Nicaragua has a 20,000 troops at the front and will commence an immediate attack on Choluteca and Tegucigalpa."

Fruit Steamer Seized.

Mabile, Ala., March 22.—Passengers arriving today on the Norwegian steamer Columbia from Ceiba, Honduras, brought the first news of the seizure by Honduran troops of the Norwegian fruit steamer Habil, operating between New Orleans and Honduras ports. The seizure took place March 17, while the vessel was at Ceiba taking on a cargo of bananas. The troops were assembled on the water front by the commandant of the port and 300 strong they marched on board and took charge of the vessel. The Norwegian flag was hauled down and for six hours the soldiers were in control. As the vessel was preparing to leave for Puerto Cortez, an order came from President Bonilla releasing the vessel. The object of President Bonilla was to take the troops from Ceiba and Puerto Cortez on the Habil to Trujillo for the purpose of retaking that place.

A report was brought here that the town of Ceiba would be at the mercy of a small gunboat as all the houses are built of wood. The people of the place are afraid of the Nicaraguans.

When the Columbia left Ceiba news of fighting around Trujillo had been received.

HE PRAISES MAYOR COMBE

Major Penrose Says He Prevented Serious Trouble.

San Antonio, March 25.—"Mayor Frederick Combe," said Major C. W. Penrose, who was acquitted Saturday by the court martial of the charge of neglect of duty in connection with the Brownsville raid by negroes of the Twenty-fifth infantry last August, "was the only man in Brownsville who could have handled the situation. In my opinion, he was solely responsible for the prevention of disaster, and he did this work through his personal force and will.

"Dr. Combe said to me that when he met that band of 300 armed men that night, he told them to return; that if they were contemplating marching to the post they did not appreciate what they were really doing in going against three of the best military companies in the world; and that they would be wiped off the face of the earth.

"Dr. Combe was harrassed all the time by an excited element, and he stuck to them constantly. He personally took charge of the police force, looking after the regular and special men. It was only through his indomintable will and courage that he prevented Brownsville from being in ruins today, for if that mob had come to the post that night, all I could have done would have been to defend myself, and that would have meant the ruin of Brownsville. From the night of the shooting until the battalion left Brownsville I don't think Mayor Combe slept at all."

Major Penrose is under orders to proceed to Washington to testify before the senate investigating committee. He will leave tomorrow.

MEAT EXPORTS' BIG GAIN

Exports Increased 45 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Washington, March 25.—The exportation of meats, dairy products and food animals from the United States last year aggregated over $250,000,000 in value, according to a statement by the bureau of statistics of the agricultural department. This represents an increase of $76,000,000, or 45 per cent during the decade 1896 to 1906. More than 50 per cent of last year's exports went to the United Kingdom. This large per cent, however, is less than that of a decade ago, when Great Britain took more than 70 per cent of our exports. Of the $250,000,000 worth of meats, dairy products and food animals passing out of the United States last year, $40,000,000 was in live animals, $58,000,000 worth in lard, $36,-000,000 in bacon, $25,00,000 in fresh beef, $21,000,000 in hams, $18,000,000 in oleomargarine, $14,000,000 in pork other than bacon and hams, $4,500,-000 in butter and $2,500,000 in cheese.

PANAMA CANAL CHANGES

Goethals to Take Charge April 1.

Former Senator Blackburn to Go on the Commission.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Taft has announced that Lieut.-Col. Goethals will succeed Mr. Stevens as chairman of the isthmian canal commission and engineer in charge of the canal work on April 1. This is much sooner than Col. Goethals expected to assume charge, for he felt that it would take him perhaps two months after his arrival on the isthmus to acquaint himself with all the details of the great work. When he becomes chairman of the commission by promotion from the grade of commissioner which he now occupies there will be a vacancy in the commission which will be filled by the appointment of former Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky. As chairman Col. Goethals will receive a salary of $15,000 annually; Majors Gaillard and Sibert and Civil Engineer Rosseau $14,000 each, and Dr. Gorgas, Jackson, Smith and Mr. Blackburn $10,000 each.

SEN. CULLOM'S WISHES

Would Like to See Harriman Behind Bars.

Looting of Alton Brings Forcible Expression From Senior Illinois Senator.

Washington, March 22.—A forcible expression of opinion from Senator Cullom, after an interview with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday, has led to speculation as to whether the President, in his recent interview with Governor Dineen and Attorney General Stead, of Illinois, may not have inquired of the two latter officials regarding opportunity under the state law to inflict bodily punishment upon E. H. Harriman for looting the Chicago & Alton railroad—in other words, make an example of Harriman that would have a lasting effect upon any who might be inclined to imitate his exploits, and by divorcing him from his questionably acquired properties restore the confidence that will be lacking so long as he and his kind are suspected of being in control.

"If I could have my way, and there was a law by which it could be done," said Senator Cullom, "I would put Harriman in the penitentiary and keep him there long enough to make him pay the full penalty for looting the Alton and bringing about conditions for which the road's bondholders will have to suffer."

Senator Cullom called at the White House on business not associated with railroad problems, but before leaving the President he expressed to him—cursorily, he says—the same opinion he voiced to interviewers who sought information from him—as they do of all White House visitors these days—regarding the government and the common carriers.

"The President, it is understood, did not reply in words, but he may have felt the same way himself. Those who understand the President's innermost feelings have little doubt that he would lose no sleep sympathizing with Mr. Harriman in a prison cell.

"I am afraid, though," said Senator Cullom, at his home last evening, "that there is no law by which Mr. Harriman can be reached. It ought to be possible, however, to prevent such things in the future, now that there has been an exposure.

"I feel the outrage in the Alton deal most keenly," continued the senator, "because the road runs through my own town. It was a fine property, but it has been drained dry, and the bondholders must suffer from the despoiling of the road simply to gratify the looting proclivities of Mr. Harriman. Having lined his pockets by looting the property and disposing of bonds for millions of dollars to innocent purchasers, I do not suppose he cares what becomes of this particular line or any other which he has exploited. The whole business is simply outrageous, and I find it hard to express my feelings over the matter adequately."

CHINESE REVOLT FEARED

Famine Adds Impetus to Seditious Movement.

American and European Interests Will Be Greatly Jeopardized by an Uprising.

Washington, March 25. — From Shanghai advices received at the state department it appears that the ruling dynasty in China is seriously alarmed over the effect of the spread of famine through the country and the opportunity is offers to seditionary societies to enlist converts to the cause directed against the government. The suffering of the people is used as capital, it is said, in that judicious assuaging of want places the persons given assistance under obligations to the societies. The government's inability to relieve suffering, it is said, has been magnified and the hardships of the people attributed to lack of sympathy by the government for the poor classes.

The information received here indicates that a propaganda has been organized to further the circulation of stories of the character outlined, and it is said that state department officials fear that a spread of hysteria may engender a general uprising. If such should be the result, there is danger that the government might not be able to control the situation. American and other foreign interests then would be jeopardized. So great is the concern that diplomatic and consular officials in China have been instructed to keep Washington advised in regard to the situation and every turn taken.

That the Chinese government recognizes the danger is shown by the fact that Viceroy Tuan Fang of Yanking, has memorialized the throne for one million dollars to purchase East Indian rice to feed his people. Undoubtedly this step was taken to offset the work that has been done by the seditionary societies as well as to relieve the immediate suffering. In taking his action the viceroy predicted a general uprising in the famine stricken districts unless prompt relief is provided, but he did not refer to the trouble that has been stirred up by the anti-government societies.

COMMITTEE IS TO GOVERN

Heney's Plan for Purification of San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 23.—The city government of San Francisco is to be supervised by a citizens' committee if the plans of Assistant District Attorney Heney and other representative men are regarded with favor. The intention is to render grafting impossible. The citizens' committee, in order to make its work more effectual, is to be a regularly incorporated body. It will place a representative in every municipal office, who will act as a sort of auditor of accounts. Any discrepancy will be investigated and the official will be called to account. A representative will attend every meeting of the board of supervisors and will investigate its acts. The record will be made public. The national administration has offered to co-operate with the local reformers and Secretary Straus, of the department of commerce and labor, is assisting in the work. Mayor Schmitz will be asked to resign.

CHANGE IN ZONE CONTROL

Panama Municipal Governments Are Abolished.

President Divides the Zone Into Four Districts Under the Canal Commission.

Washington, March 22.—Changes in the government on the canal zone, which will abolish all the municipal governments now in existence and result in the harmonizing of various parts of the zone, are to become effective April 15. President Roosevelt has signed executive orders providing for wholesale changes and Richard Rogers, general counsel for the Isthmian canal commission, will go to the canal zone with Secretary Taft and remain there for some time to assist in reorganizing the government. All the municipal councils, the mayors and other municipal officers will be done away with and the five municipal governments in the canal zone will be replaced by four administrative districts, which will be under the direct control of the canal commissioners. These districts will be known as Ancon, Emperador, Gorgona and Cristobal. Under the old organization the five municipal governments were in control of the officers named by the commission and not elected by the people. Consequently the abolition of the municipalities will not in any way limit the voice of the people in their government but will make it possible for these commissions to give the various administrative districts ordinances and regulations which are in complete harmony.

The municipal governments were found to be wholly unsatisfactory after a complete test and all canal officers are convinced that the new plan will be far more satisfactory. It will result in the abolition of the bureau of municipalities on the Isthmus, which costs about $13,000 a year and will cut off about $12,000 in salaries to municipal officers, making a saving of about $25,000. Many of the efficient municipal officers will be retained in various positions under the new form of government.

One of the new executive orders will authorize legal marriages to be made on the canal zone by any minister of the gospel. Another order will modify the penal code so as to remove defects found in the original code. Mr. Rogers will not go to Cuba and Porto Rico with Secretary Taft but will remain in Panama for some time looking after changes in the government. It is estimated that the total saving to the United States under the reorganized government in the zone will be about $100,000 a year. Furthermore there will be centralization and unification of the governments of the various sections, which was impossible when five councils and five sets of municipal officers were endeavoring to enact and enforce ordinances which were widely at variance in the different municipalities.

FEW NEW ONES TURN UP

Service Pension Bill Adds Only About 15,000.

Nearly All Applicants Are Already on the Rolls of the Government.

Washington, March 23.—More than 265,-000 veterans throughout the United States have applied for service pensions, but the remarkable fact is that the new law, contrary to all expectations, has developed no great "unknown army," as had been anticipated. The pension bureau would not have been surprised had the applications from soldiers hitherto unpensioned run up as high as 100,000. But not more than 2 per cent of the total applications come from the unpensioned. Ninety-eight per cent come from veterans who already draw something from the government, but who are entitled to increases under the new law.

Commissioner Warner says that the crest of the flood which threatened to deluge his bureau has gone by. The letters are still coming in at the rate of about 5,000 a day, but there is every indication that the end is not far distant. It is estimated that the "unknown army" does not exceed 10,000 or 15,000, which indicates that the previous pension laws of this nation have not been so very niggardly after all.

Ninety per cent of these applications, according to the bureau estimate, will receive favorable action, and that speedily.

The bureau is not lowering its estimate of the total drain upon the treasury, however. The $8,000,000 appropriated will be all used.

A FROG IN HIS BED POST

Maine Man Found One Over a Century Old.

Patten, Me., March 25.—Live frogs have now and then been found by coal miners buried in pockets where they are supposed to have been bottled up for a thousand years and more, but it remained for Henry S. Brice, a farmer of this town, to discover one of the croakers in a bedpost where he had lain dormant for almost a century.

Mr. Brice decided last week to chop up into firewood an old bed of maple that had been lying around in his attic since he inherited the house from his father nearly fifty years ago. The bed was hand made, having been built for his parents at the time of their marriage, and was known to be between ninety and one hundred years of age. Long ago it outlived its usefulness, but the owner disliked to part with it for sentimental reasons.

When Mr. Brice got to one of the headposts he found it so full of knots that it would not split readily, so he sawed it in halves. When he struck the center of the post near the foot he found it hollow and gave it a blow with an ax. As the post fell apart out rolled a frog almost white in color. It was of the ordinary bull variety, but smaller than common. As soon as it struck the shed floor it slowly gathered its legs under it, sat up, blinked, and looked around. Then it took a trial hop, gaped, and rolled over on its side. Small bits of red meat were given it and it soon became as lively as any frog.

According to Mr. Brice, the frog must have got into the leg while the bed was being made, for there was a plug in the bottom of the post that had not been removed since then.

PRESIDENT NEEDS PARDON

Burton Wouldn't Take It From Roosevelt.

Abilene, Kansas, March 25.—Former United States Senator J. A. Burton, after delivering the speech which he had prepared in advance, made the statement Saturday night that the President had offered him a pardon. He said:

"Five days after I was put in jail, the President offered me a pardon. It came to me personally at Ironton. The communication was over the signature of the pardon clerk.

"I never answered it—I would not answer it. I would not accept a pardon from him under any conditions. He, gentlemen, he is the one that should have the pardon."

NO MEETING OF GOVERNORS

St. Paul, March 23.—Governor Johnson has received a letter from President Roosevelt in reply to the governor's proposal for a conference of governors and state railroad commissions to consider railroad questions.

The contents of the personal letter were not divulged by the governor.

"I have nothing to say concerning the letter except that President Roosevelt says there will be no conference of governors of the states."

R. R. OUT OF WALL ST.

Practical Men Should Control, Says Ryan.

Excessive Wall Street Speculation a Present Danger to the Country.

Washington, March 23.—Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, passed through Washington en route to his country home at Oak Ridge, Va. Mr. Ryan did not call on President Roosevelt or any other government official, although he spent a few hours at his residence here where Mrs. Ryan is staying. When asked if he came here to talk with President Roosevelt, Mr. Ryan said:

"No, I don't expect to see the President. I am on my way to my place at Oak Ridge, Va., for rest. Besides, there is nothing more that I can do affecting the problem now confronting the President."

"You mean the railroad problems?"

"Yes, I mean the railroad situation. The railroads are really owned by the people and not by Wall street brokers. They should be taken out of Wall street and the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices. The railroad officers and the practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads should be in absolute control. They should welcome every opportunity to confer with the President, aiding him in his efforts to reach a solution that will be fair and just to the country and to the corporations and ensure strict obedience to the law."

"What is your view of the present financial situation?"

"One of the bad features of the situation is that every money center in the world is finding use for its capital in the promotion of home industries, and is using every effort to prevent its money from going into speculation; and while I think we have money enough to take care of the legitimate business of the country I do not believe unless we can draw very largely from European money centers there is enough to carry on an active stock speculation in Wall street. I think it is the duty of the money lenders to frown upon any undue speculative movement in any direction. They should husband their resources and be prepared to furnish legitimate business with the necessary capital, and the money necessary to move the tremendous crops that we are likely to have this year."

Mr. Ryan was asked to say something about the political situation.

"Politics? No, I haven't much to say on that subject. You know I feel confident that the south holds the power to dominate Democratic party policies. Mr. Roosevelt will name the next Republican candidate and dictate the Republican platform of 1908. That responsibility he cannot escape, whether he desires it or not."

MORE GOODS GO ABROAD

United States Stands Third in Manufactured Exports.

And They Form Forty Per Cent of the Total Exports of Nation.

Washington, March. 22.—The United States now ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures according to a monograph on "Exports of Manufactures from the United States and Their Distribution," issued today by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. It shown that not only do the exports of manufactures now exceed $700,-000,000 per annum and have doubled in value in a single decade, bu the share which products of the factory form of the total exports is steadily increasing. A comparison of the 1880 manufactures formed but 15 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1906, they formed forty per cent.

With the rapid increase of population in the United States and consumption of natural products, the quantity of food and raw materials remaining for distribution to other parts of the world has not increased proportionately, and with the development of manufacturing facilities and the trend of population to the manufacturing centers production of manufactures has rapidly increased, and the surplus of these manufactures which may be spared for foreign markets has also increased. Foodstuffs which in 1899 formed 42 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, formed in 1906 but 31 per cent of the total; articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing which in 1890 formed 36 per cent of the total, formed in 1906 but 29 per cent, while manufactures increased their shares in the exports from 21 per cent in 1890 to 40 per cent in 1906. In the decade ending with 1906, exports of manufactures increased 198 per cent while these from Germany increased 75 per cent; from the United Kingdom, 40 per cent, and from France, 25 per cent. The growth or exports of manufactures in the sixteen years following 1890 was practically three times as great as that of the entire seventy years preceding that year.

KEY TO PANAMA ENTRANCE

Rogers Goes to Investigate Title to Islands.

Washington, March 23.—Richard Reid Rogers, general counsel for the Isthmian canal commission, who starts today for Panama with Secretary Taft and his party, will investigate the titles to the three Rocky Islands in Panama harbor and recommend what step shall be taken for their acquisition by the United States.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company is using one of the islands, having storehouses and shops there, and claims title to the property. The Panama railway has also been making use of some of the property.

These islands were included in the transfer of property to the United States by the Panama republic and are held to be part of the canal zone, and the title of the Pacific Mail Steamship company is questioned by the commission. This title is said to date back more than fifty years, but there is some doubt as to the original transfer of the property by Spain.

The canal commission is anxious to gain control of the islands and settle all dispute as to their ownership because of their strategic position and the desirability of one of the islands as a location for a quarantine station. All of the islands are very small and rocky, their value being due entirely to their position before the city of Panama.

NEEDS STEAMERS TO GULF

Returning Congressman Says That's What Panama Wants

New Orleans, La., March 25.—Representative F. J. Jarrett, of Dresden, Tenn., who arrived here yesterday with a party on congressmen from Panama said that Mississippi valley congressmen on the visit to Panama were impressed with the necessity of establishing a line of steamers out of a gulf port, possibly New Orleans, to handle the trade of the Mississippi valley to Panama. He said also that the congressmen of his party found only minor details as subjects of criticism on the canal, while the main features of the work are progressing splendidly.

"They are doing the work and making a good showing," he said. Other congressmen in the party arriving yesterday were E. C. Ellis, of Missouri; J. T. Robinson, of Arkansas and Congressmen Broussard and Ransdell, of Louisiana.

LOOKING UP THOSE GUNS

Taft Says There May Have Been an Error,

And That They Were in Hands of Troops and Not Locked Up.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Taft today transmitted to the senate committee on military affairs a report of Brig. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, with reference to the numbers of the guns assigned to the negro soldiers of Companies B, C and D of the 25th infantry, on the night of Aug. 13th last, when Brownsville, Tex., was "shot up." It appears from the letter of Gen. Crozier that on the face of the list some of the guns as forwarded by the officers of the company there were certain errors arising probably from mistakes in transcribing from the property books of the companies. The effect of this is to raise a doubt whether two of the guns, held by expert examination at the Springfield arsenal of shells picked up in streets of Brownsville to have been used in the affray, were in the chests of Co. B under lock and key and not issued to users as was indicated by the former report sent to the commission by the ordnance department of the army. In his letters transmitting Gen. Crozier's supplementary report, Secretary Taft says:

"It will be observed that this does not affect in the slightest the conclusions of Lieut. Hawkins, the expert who examined the shells and made further tests at the Springfield arsenal as to the numbers of the guns from which the cartridge shells found on the streets of Brownsville were discharged. The lists of the guns as numbers assigned to the men were not sent to Lieut. Hawkins and were never in his possession. This matter only affects the question of the custody of those guns and the names of the enlisted men of the company to whom they were assigned, if to any of them."

In order to remove the possibility of error, Secretary Taft has ordered the property books of all three companies sent to the war department and had notified the committee that the books will arrive in a day or two. He says it will probably be possible from them to correct the errors apparent on the lists as pointed out in the supplementary report of General Crozier.

UNKNOWN ARMY TO FRONT

Result of Passage of Service Pension Law.

Applications Still Coming in at the Rate of About 4,000 a Day.

Washington, March 23.—"The unknown army has been the subject of much controversy in discussing the forces engaged in the Civil war," said Commissioner of Pensions Warner today in speaking of the pension roll, "but never until the McCumber service pension bill became a law was there a means of determining anything about its extent. The unknown army has come to be so called largely because its members did not apply for pensions. This they did not do on account of various reasons of delicacy, pride or indifference, but most of these causes have been removed by the passage of the service law, and most of the unkowns, those who have never heretofore asked for pensions, are coming to the front. I think everybody will be surprised at the limited number there are of them. So far there have been about 280,000 applications under the new law, but of these only a little over 1 per cent are in the shape of original applications or in other words, applications of the hitherto unknown possible pension claimants. Certainly the entire number will not exceed 5,000. The other 275,000 applications are all for increase and were made by men whose names have been on the rolls in the past. Mr. Warner is of the opinion that the great bulk of applications on account of the McCumber law have been received. When the law first went into effect the applications were received in enormous quantities, as many as 20,000 coming in in one day. The number has now fallen to about 4,000 a day and is rapidly diminishing. The receipt of so many applications has occasioned a corresponding increase of labor in the office, but by shifting the clerical force to meet the especial demands it has not been found necessary to augment the list of employes.

The records of the pension office show that 2,351 of the Civil war pensioners died in February, but there are still 652,488 of them left on the pension rolls.

STEEL QUEERED COMPASS

That Is Why the Annie Lloyd Was Wrecked.

New York, March 22.—Capt. William Hughes and the crew of the British barkentine Annie Lloyd, recently wrecked on Hogstye reef, in the Bahamas, arrived here aboard the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and attributed their misfortunes to a cargo of steel rails that had been left on the reef when a steamship went to pieces there several months ago. The skipper declared that he was on the right course by compass, and that it was noon and clear when he smashed on broadside. The barkentine was in stays and was about going on the other tack, which would have fetched her clear.

The barkentine began to break up immediately after all hands had been taken off by the trading schooner Dewdrop. The ship's white cat was presented to Capt. Hastings of the Dewdrop.

Shipping folk here expressed some doubt about the submerged steel rails seriously affecting the compass of the Lloyd, although they had little doubt such a cause may have troubled the needle on the steamship that carried the steel. Captain Hughes saw through the clear water above the reef the bones of a schooner, which also may have had trouble with her compass.

The Lloyd was bound from Rio Hacha, Columbia, for Hamburg, with a cargo of dividivi, a plant used chiefly to make dye stuffs.

CAN'T FIND KRIEGER BOY

Taken From Hamburg by Men in an Auto.

Hamburg, March 25.—The police have been unable to find any trace of "Eddy" Krieger, the abducted son of George Krieger, of Chicago, who was, it is claimed, secretly taken away from here last week in an automobile by two masked persons. His mother, who was divorced from Mr. Krieger and has since married a Dr. MacDonald, came to Germany in order to obtain possession of the boy, with the result that the superior court of Hanover awarded the lad to her. She brought him from Hanover, where he had been staying in a boarding house of this city, but the lad disappeared. Mrs. MacDonald has offered a reward for information tending to establish the lad's whereabouts. All the German ports are being watched in the hope of arresting the abductors and recovering the boy.

ATTACKED THE EUROPEANS

Morocco City Scene of Violent Rioting.

Tangier, March 25.—Late dispatches received from Morocco City say that the assassination there of Dr. Mauchamp, who was connected with the French geodetic mission, was followed by a general attack upon the Europeans besieged in their houses, and that the British consulate was forced to fire, killing two persons.

The pasha finally sent troops, who drove off the mob. The troops are still guarding the houses although comparative calm has been restored.

THEY WOULD BE ANNEXED

Costa Ricans Seek Rest From Revolts.

Think That United States Could Keep Order in Central America.

New Orleans, La., March 25.—Native Costa Ricans have started an agitation for annexation to the United States as a relief from the wars of Central America, according to Representative F. E. Acheson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Acheson arrived here last night on the steamer Ellis, with a congressional party which has been inspecting the Panama canal. He said that he was in San Jose, Costa Rica, on March 10 and 20, and was at that time informed of the pro-United States agitation. Pressure had been brought to bear on Costa Rica, he said, to mix up in the present imbroglio and the talk of annexation was the result of their disinclination to do so. He said the natives, rather than the foreigners, appeared to be the leading spirits in this movement and that the native Costa Ricans are a white race.

Officers of the Ellis reported sighting the smoke of several burning towns in Nicaragua and of two towns in Honduras while passing through the Caribbean set. The steamer did not approach closely enough to land to learn whether the fires were of very serious consequences or whether armed forces were in the vicinity.

AT MERCY OF JAPADESE

So Declares Hudson Maxim, the Gun Expert.

Announcement of a New Safety Detonating Fuse for Big Guns.

New York, March 23.—Hudson Maxim, inventor of high explosives, made the dinner tendered Sir Percy Sanderson by the Canadian club tonight the occasion of the first announcement concerning a new safety detonating fuse, which he has invented after ten years of experimenting, and which, he declared, had been the aim of inventors for years. By it, he said, it is possible to send an armor-piercing shell through armor and cause it to explode at exactly the distance behind the armor desired by the gunner. It will not matter whether the armor is one inch or twelve inches in thickness, the inventor said. In his talk he said:

"We are relatively as defenseless as China. Suppose some other nation should attempt to force our hands and call our bluff. Thanks to England she does not call the bluff.

"When the Venezuelan trouble came we put our backs up and showed our teeth. And do you know what the real truth was? Our capacity, our national capacity, for the manufacture of smokeless powder at that time was one charge for one ten-inch gun each day.

"Now, as a matter of fact, on our Pacific coast we are absolutely defenseless. The Japanese have 750,000 trained veterans and we have 50,000 veterans—who spend their time in shoveling and in waiting on the officers.

"It's true that we have got behind us the great American genius, but while that is getting to work the Japanese might capture the Pacific slope, land a quarter of a million troops, and occupy California. And California is rich enough in her own right to support the whole Japanese nation."

RIOTS BEYOND CONTROL

Pillage and Incendiarism Continue in Roumania.

More Villages Sacked by the Marauders and Synagogue Is Attacked.

Bucharest, March 25.—That the revolted peasants of Roumania are at least temporarily beyond the control of the government forces in the field is amply evidenced by the stories of pillaging and incendiarism coming in from all parts of Moldavia and Wallachia. There have been several serious conflicts between peasants and troops, notably at Bacess, in the district of Vaslui, where 2,000 peasants armed with rifles and revolvers attacked a company of soldiers. The troops fired several volleys, killing 40 peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they finally were obliged to retreat.

At the village of Teleorman in the Exaldria district Wallachia, peasants sacked the synagogue and burned forty houses. The rioters also demolished and completely pillaged Zimnicea, another village in the Alexandria district. The army reserve men are fraternizing with the marauders and participating in the work of plunder. Thousands of peasants surround the little town of Rosiori De Vede, in the Alexandria district, with the intention of looting it if a favorable opportunity arises. The troops at Rosiori De Vede are not numerous enough to hold out indefinitely. The total number of troops now in Moldavia is 32,610, but large reinforcements are still required.

At today's session of the chamber of deputies the members suggested to the government that energetic repression was the only course suited to the conditions in the sections of the country.

The Conservative cabinet has resigned and a Liberal ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Sturdza, who was premier in a former cabinet.

CONFERRING ON PANAMA

South Wants Steamer Line From New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 25.—With about 200 delegates and a score of congresmen present, the Southern States and Gulf Coast Panama conference is being held here this afternoon and tonight. The object is the establishment of an organization to promote the interests of the south in trade matters connected with the construction and development of the Panama canal. Among the resolutions drawn up for presentation is one declaring for the establishing of a line of steamers between the gulf ports and the isthmus. Governor Terrill, of Georgia, sent word that he has appointed twenty-five delegates; Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, has oppointed thirty. Members of the rivers and harbors committee of congress, who arrived today, and the members of the congressional party which arrived from Panama last night, will attend the conference.

TAINTED HASH KILLS ONE

75 Old Soldiers Are Still Seriously Ill.

Leavenworth, Kan., March 25.—One death resulted yesterday among the 900 old soldiers at the national soldiers' home here who were poisoned Saturday by eating tainted hash. The victim was William J. Cook, aged sixty-four years, a member of the Fourteenth Missouri cavalry. He leaves a widow at Mexico, Mo. About seventy-five of the veterans are still in a serious condition, but it is not thought any of these will die. The majority of the others made ill have recovered.

CHURCH UNION COMPLETE

Two States Bolt the Proposed Merger.

Unification Program Carried Through at Chicago by a Big Vote.

Chicago, March 22.—At act of union, by which the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches of fourteen states are formed into one large religious organization to be known as the United churches, was consummated here last night. The final vote was taken after the Methodist Protestant delegates from Louisiana and Mississippi "bolted" the conference. The unification of the three churches brings together more than 1,200,000 communicants and the new church will be about the fifth largest Protestant organization in the United States.

The secession of the southern delegates came as a complete surprise to the conference. It was brought about by R. H. M. Watson, editor of the Christian Standard, of Uriel, Miss. "In no place does the report mention sanctification subsequent to regeneration," said Mr. Watson. "We protest that the South does not care to enter into any union which may take from us our old and established creed, and this is what the report practically does. Therefore, as a representative of Mississippi and Louisiana, I withdraw and refuse to have anything to do with the union."

Watson said he could not be true to his constituents and approve the union plan. He was followed by J. E. Carr, president of the Louisiana conference.

The polity report will now be referred to the local and state churches and will also be sent to Louisiana and Mississippi in the hope that it will be adopted over Watson and Carr.

BURTON NOW OUT OF JAIL

Former Senator Finishes His Prison Sentence.

Ironton, Mo., March 22.—Joseph H. Ralph Burton, who until his conviction in the federal court was United States senator from Kansas, was this morning released from the county jail here, having completed his sentence of six months imposed when he was found guilty of violating a federal statute by appearing before a governmental department as the paid representative of an alleged "get rich quick" concern of St. Louis.

Mr. Burton entered the jail October 22, 1906. His release today is due to the law which provides for a deduction from a sentence for good behavior. Burton's sentence also included a fine of $2,500, and the statute under which he was convicted debars him from ever holding an office of trust or remuneration under the federal government. The fine, which has not been paid, will be held over him as a civil judgment.

Accompanied by Mrs. Burton and his niece, Miss Dorothy Mitchell, Burton departed for St. Louis, en route to Abilene, Kansas.

BERESFORD NOT A SULKER

Admiral Denies He Will Run for Parliament.

Chicago, March 22.—Admiral Lord Beresford, of the British navy, passed through Chicago yesterday afternoon on the way to London from El Paso, Texas, where he has been settling with the estate of his brother, Lord Delval Beresford, who was killed in a North Dakota train wreck. A cable dispatch from London on February 13, which said:

"Lord Beresford is in a huff and declines to rule the channel fleet, objects to withdrawal of ships from service for reserve, thinks home squadron should be under his command, and that he may run for parliament to advocate his views on the naval policy of England," was shown to the admiral. Lord Beresford said that he did believe ships for reserve service should not be withdrawn and felt that the home squadron should be under his command as admiral of the navy. "As for running for parliament," he concluded, "that is beyond my intention. It sounds too much like sulking, and a seadog like myself will not sulk."

HOURS UNDER THE WATER

Two Women in a Submarine Boating Party.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 22.—Mrs. John M. Thurston, wife of former United States Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Mrs. J. C. Lake, wife of the assistant manager of the Lake Submarine Torpedo Boat company, and said to be the first woman ever to make a trip in a submarine boat, were among a party of prominent persons to make a trip on a submarine yesterday. The boat was submerged for two hours in Long Island Sound, just outside the Bridgeport harbor, during which luncheon was served and an hour devoted to impromptu speechmaking.

Besides these two ladies, the party included Admiral Endicott, U. S. N., retired; Lieutenant Adler Aquina, naval attache, Brazilian legation, Washington; Cortlandt F. Bishop, president, and August Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America, and former Senator J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska.

UNION MEN CLEAR SKIRTS

Repudiate the Grafting Officials Elected on Labor Ticket.

San Francisco, March 23.—By a vote of 650 to 7 resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council last night condemning the municipal government and those officials who have betrayed their trust and calling for the vigorous prosecution of every corruptionist and bribe giver, as well as bribed officials. The council repudiated the Union Labor party which elected these faithless officials, reiterating its position that the Labor council is a body in no way affiliated with politics, but is organized and conducted purely for economic purposes.

STUDENTS DIE IN WRECK

Trains Crash at Los Angeles—Four Dead.

Los Angeles, March 25.—A special train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, carrying scores of students home from an intercollegiate field meet at Claremont, collided headon with the outbound limited train while both trains were moving at a rapid rate, within the city limits last night.

Four persons were killed and 17 injured, two of them possibly fatally.

Both locomotives, one of the baggage cars on the limited and the smoking car on the special train, were demolished. The crash was terrific and was heard many blocks away from the scene.

The dead are: C. G. Franklin, a student at the University of South California, and A. H. Edwards, Major C. Gail, and Fred Hodgson, students of Occidental college.

BOY IS NOT IN ENGLAND

Clue to Marvin Child Found Erroneous.

London, March 25.—As a result of careful investigation into the disappearance of Horace Marvin, Jr., the Delaware boy, who is supposed to have been kidnaped, the police are now satisfied that the Portsmouth clew was an entire misconception. The boy seen by the admiralty chemist, Phillips, has been traced and proves to be the son of English parents, whose names the police decline to disclose. The authorities consider that no further inquiries are necessary, as only six children landed from the steamship Minneapolis, three girls and two boys, each of the latter much older than young Marvin, and a child in charge of a nurse.

CHILD'S AWFUL SKIN HUMOR.

Screamed with Pain—Suffering Nearly Broke Parent's Heart—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"I wish to inform you that Cuticura Remedies have put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot, and treated the same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it grew. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. When I think of his suffering, it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard down stairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work, to eat, nor could I sleep. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold; and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Steinman, 7 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

FISH WANTED TO SWEAR

Says Facts About Railroad Rottenness Needed It.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, until recently president of the Illinois Central railroad, delivered an address yesterday afternoon before the

EVIL GENIUS OF CZARS

Pobiedonotseff Wielded Absolute Sway Over Emperors.

Strange Career of "Most Hated Man in Russia" Now Is Over.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—For more than half a century M. Peter Pobiedonostseff, whose death was announced in these dispatches to The Blade Saturday, was the evil genius of the czars of Russia. He was the incarnation of absolutism. He believed in the autocracy of the czar. He did not believe in the rights of the people to any form of self-government. He did not believe in free speech or in a free press. He was equally opposed to freedom of conscience. He did not believe in educating the masses. He believed in the czar and the orthodox church—and in nothing else.

Pobiedonostseff's enemies declared that his ruthless fanaticism had broken up thousands of families, ruined countless men of the noblest character, and driven untold thousands into Siberian exile; that his long life had been devoted to working evil, unredeemed by one single act of charity or nobility; that his hands were stained with the blood of massacred Jews, knouted peasants, and bludgeoned students.

Whether these charges are true or false, or partly true and partly false, Pobiedonostseff was the most hated man in Russia. And yet his bitterest enemies testified to his sincerity and his absolute purity of character. Money never soiled his hands. His name had never been connected with a scandal, although his fierce denunciation of the immorality of men high in Russia's society stung like the whip of the scorpion, and intensified the already burning hatred felt for him.

It was admitted, too, without dispute, that Pobiedonostseff was totally without personal ambition. His enemies, who spoke of him as bigoted, fanatical, and cruel, admitted that he was actuated in all his policies and plans by a devout and fervent ideal. Single-mindedness, simplicity, purity, intensity, and a determination that was fanatical—those were the elements of Pobiedonostseff's character.

Pobiedonostseff was born in Moscow in 1827, and from 1846 to 1905 he was a part of Russia's official life. He was appointed a procurator of the Holy Synod by Alexander III, through whom he became ruler of Russia, and it was due to his efforts largely that the "terror" was inaugurated. After Nicholas' accession his power grew rapidly and he was until his retirement in 1905 the most potent man in the empire. The czar yielded to popular demand in that year, promising a constitution, and Pobiedonostseff gave up his office, true to his principles to the last.

PEASANTS AT BUCHAREST

State of Siege in the Roumanian Capital.

Outlying Districts Are Overrun With Marauders—Many Rioters Are Killed.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 26.—Four thousand peasants from the districts of Teleorman and Vlashica have joined forces and are now marching on Bucharest. A minor state of siege has been proclaimed here and the military authorities have taken measures to prevent the revolted peasants from invading the city. Should the peasants refuse to retire orders have been issued to the troops to use schrapnel against them.

Soldiers and large bodies of police have been stationed in the Jewish quarters of Bucharest for the protection of the inhabitants. Severe encounters, accompanied by much bloodshed, are reported from various places. The plundering usually appears to start at the synagogues, winding up with attacks on Christian property. The district of Vlashica is overrun by marauders, who have cut the telegraph and telephone wires. A band of two thousand peasants made a furious attack with hatchets and cudgels on a detachment of cavalry in that district. The troops only dispersed the rioters after killing or wounding many of them. Fifteen rioters have been shot in the town of Alexandra, Wallachia, about 50 miles from Bucharest, which place has been declared under martial law.

At Galatz, Moldva, a mob of peasants invaded the town, demanding land and wrecking houses. They were fired upon by troops, who killed fifteen of the rioters. A panic prevails at Guirgevo, opposite Rustchuk, forty miles from Bucharest, whence urgent demands for reinforcements of troops have reached this city.

TAFT LAUGHS AT BOOM

Secretary Sets Sail for Canal and Islands.

Charleston Shows Ohioan a Good Time Before He Starts on Trip.

Charleston, S. C., March 25.—Secretary Taft and party, en route to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived in Charleston early yesterday and were met by Mayor Rhett and a number of citizens. The visitors were entertained at breakfast, there being 25 persons present, representing the navy, the army and the city. The visitors were then taken in automobiles to see the magnolia gardens, a private estate on the Ashley river. Returning to the city at 1 o'clock, the reception committee became the guests of Secretary Taft and went aboard the Mayflower. Luncheon was had on board, after which the Mayflower raised anchor at 4 o'clock and sailed for the Isthmus, Colon being the first stop, according to plans.

Secretary Taft and party are in splendid health and the best of spirits. Mr. Taft only laughed when suggestions of his possible candidacy for the presidency were made.

IMMIGRATION BODY READY

President Fills Last Three Vacancies on It.

Washington, March 26.—The President has appointed the following persons as the civilian members of the immigration commission authorized at the last session of congress:

Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell university, and William R. Wheeler, a business man of Oakland, Cal.

The commission is now complete, the senate and house members having been announced. They are Senators Lodge, Dillingham and Latimer, and Representatives Howell, of New Jersey; Bennett, of New York, and Burnett, of Alabama.

The commission is to make a full inquiry into the subject of immigration and report its findings and recommendations to congress.

2 MORE SAGE DONATIONS

$225,000 Is Given to Seamen and Beirut College.

New York, March 21.—Announcement is made that Mrs. Russell Sage has donated $150,000 to the American Seamen's Friend society to be used by it in the erection of a proposed sailors' home and institute.

Mrs. Sage also made a gift of $75,000 to the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria.

IT'S UP TO THE MANAGERS

Crisis Reached Between Railroads and Employes.

Men Demand Increase of 12½ Per Cent and 9-Hour Day—Compromise Rejected.

Chicago, March 26.—A crisis was reached at midnight in the negotiations between western railroads and their employes over the wage question, and "it is up to the general managers," according to representatives of the 50,000 employes who have voted to strike unless their demands are granted. The reply of the general managers to this sentiment is, "we have conceded all we can."

Today both sides will meet, and unless there is a recession on one side or the other, a strike will take place on forty railroads with a trackage of 95,000 miles and an annual pay roll of $320,000,000. These roads are standing together.

Opposed to this aggregation stands the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with a membership of 90,000 men, and the Order of Railway Conductors with a membership of 45,000. The men demand an increase of 12½ per cent and a working day of nine hours. The general managers have offered a 10 per cent increase without the nine-hour day.

The counting of the ballots cast by the men on the question of accepting the concessions of the general managers or calling a strike should the railroads refuse to concede the demands of the men, was completed at midnight. It is said that 95 per cent of the men voted in favor of calling a strike unless their demands were granted.

Both Sides Optimistic.

Chicago, March 26.—General managers of the western railroads and representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the order of Railway Conductors commenced today what promises to be the final conference regarding the demands for an increase of pay and a working day of nine hours. The general managers have informed the men that they are prepared to offer a ten per cent increase in wages, but cannot grant the demand for a nine-hour day. Before the conference commenced today both sides expressed a rosy view of what would appear to an outsider to be a blue situation. The men insisted that there would be no strike, because the general managers would concede the demands that have been made on them, and the general managers said there would be no strike, because the men would abate their demands, and would accept the offer of the railroads. Both sides expressed the determination not to give way in any particular. It is expected that the conference will last for several days, and a definite outcome is not looked for until near the end of the week.

FOR EZRA CORNELL DAY

100th Anniversary of His Birth Is on April 26.

Ithaca, March 22.—President Schurman has made public the program for the two days' celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell, which will take place on April 26 and 27.

The centennial proper will be held on April 26 in a big tent on the Cornell campus.

Andrew Carnegie, one of the trustees, will deliver the principal address, speaking on Ezra Cornell; ex-President Andrew D. White will speak for the faculty, and Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, will represent the alumni.

On April 27 the new building of the State College of Agriculture will be dedicated, Gov. Charles E. Hughes making the principal address.

UTAH SOLONS STOP WORK

Legislature Remarkable for What It Didn't Do.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 21.—The Utah general assembly which adjourns today is notable chiefly for the bills which it killed. These include a railroad commission bill, a bill for the consolidation of the state university and the agricultural college, a bill to give Salt Lake City the Galveston form of government and a bill to create a fire and police commission under appointment of the governor for Salt Lake. The most important bills passed were those giving smelters the right of eminent domain and authorizing a corporation tax. A bill authorizing the railroads to own coal and iron mines was so amended that it became simply a codification of the railway legislation of the state. A legislative investigation of the state land board demonstrated that the clerk of the board had given out information which enabled his clients to anticipate filings by outside persons and he was dismissed. The senate undertook an investigation of the coal shortage in the state and the responsibility of the railroads therefor, but the investigation was not completed and was bequeathed to the next assembly.

TWO CONSISTORIES SLATED

Two More American Cardinals Might Be Appointed.

Rome, March 25.—In addition to the consistory to be held April 15, at which six cardinals will be created, the Pope will hold another consistory at the end of the year for the purpose of appointing foreign cardinals. England, having been without a representative in the sacred college since the death of Cardinal Vaughan, will have one cardinal, the candidates being Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, and Bishop Hedley, of Newport, England, and the Right Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquel, abbot president of the English Benedictines. Strong claims are being made on behalf of the United States for two more cardinals, one in the east and the other in the west, but nothing has been decided on this subject.

CUBA'S COST $2,500,000.

We Have Spent That Much on Intervention.

Washington, March 20.—Extraordinary expenses to the United States up to date caused by the sending of an army of pacification to Cuba aggregate about $2,500,000, according to figures which have been prepared by the war department. The navy has made no extraordinary charges for the part it has taken in the maintenance of peace in the island, but the marine corps has charged extra expenses for the organization of a brigade of marines to assist in preventing trouble.

It has not determined exactly when this money will be collected from Cuba by the United States. Congress authorized the collection of as much of this money as Cuba can spare, and practically allowed the war department to exercise its judgment in this matter.

FOLK CALLS THE SOLONS

Legislature to Meet to Finish Reform Work.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 21.—Gov. Folk has issued a call for a special session of the legislature to convene on April 9.

The specific subjects named in the call are:

To enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide for the regulation of the rates of public corporations.

To provide legislative enactments for the enforcement of the dramshop laws throughout the state.

To provide for the recall or removal of derelict officials.

To provide an enactment with an emergency clause for the suppression of race track gambling.

DECIDES TO BOOM TAFT

Leader for the Secretary of War Makes Statement.

Has Confidence Ohio Delegation Will Be for Taft for Presidential Nomination.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Arthur I. Vorys will lead the Taft movement in Ohio.

His acceptance of the leadership of the Republican forces in this state that favor the nomination of William Howard Taft for the Presidency and demand that the secretary of war be given the solid Ohio delegation to the next national convention was announced yesterday after a conference between Mr. Vorys and Governor Harris.

Mr. Vorys issued a statement which predicts the success of that movement throughout the country, and that no other Ohio candidate will contest the honor with him. The statement follows:

"I believe that William H. Taft is the choice of the people of Ohio as the successor of President Roosevelt. The favorable sentiment toward him is deep, emphatic, spontaneous and is becoming universal. It seems apparent that no other Ohio man will seek the presidential nomination next year, and therefore Taft will have no antagonism in his own state.

"No organization seems necessary to insure the Ohio delegation for Taft in the next national convention, but I will co-operate with others—and there will be many of them—to give concrete form to the Taft sentiment for the purpose of convincing the rest of the country that Ohio is and will be solidly, unfalteringly and enthusiastically for Taft for president. Plans and details, whatever they may be, will not be secret, but will be made known, for they will contemplate an demonstration of such a strong and unanimous Taft sentiment in Ohio that, co-operating with his great general popularity throughout the country, will make him the certain choice of the next national Republican convention.

"It seems to me that to all Ohio Republicans there never was a more fascinating prospect, and the only reason I have hesitated at saying I would help the Taft movement is because it may be so time-consuming.

"I am deeply absorbed and interested in trying to better the department supervision of building and loan associations and insurance organizations, and to help the legislative committee perfect the proposed improvements of statutory regulation of insurance, and I do not want to slight them, but I am willing to give all the time I can in helping with others toward the nomination of Secretary Taft."

Mr. Vorys is state superintendent of insurance, but his acceptance of the position of Ohio manager of the Taft campaign will not interfere with serving out his present term of office, which expires next January.

PEASANT RIOTS SPREAD

Roumanians Sack and Burn Villages.

In Clash With Hungarians Several Were Killed—Revolt Is General.

Vienna, March 22.—According to the news received today in Budapest from Moldavia, the peasant movement in Roumania is spreading. The town of Dorogoi has been sacked and burned by the peasants. The inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives. At Cucuteni, where many Hungarians live, a fight occurred between the Hungarian and Roumanian inhabitants. Four Hungarians are reported killed and thirty wounded. Fourteen peasants were killed in a collision with troops at Belgestie, while in Foksanu the people are in revolt against the authorities.

The village of Sulioe was destroyed by peasant rioters. The fate of the inhabitants is not known.

CHURCH UNION IS NEAR

Methodists, Congregationalists and Brethren to Merge.

Chicago Conference of Denominations Likely to Approve Plan of Committee.

Chicago, March 21.—Union of the Congregational, the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestant churches into one national body was virtually accomplished last night at a general council of the three denominations. The report of the subcommittee on polity was reported to the committee of 63 last night, and this committee agreed on the whole report with the exception of a few minor details. When a few alterations are made the report will be adopted by the committee and from there it will be sent to the convention, where, it is said, it will be unanimously ratified. The new church will have about 1,200,000 communicants, 11,000 preachers and 13,000 churches. Of these communicants, 700,000 will be contributed by the Congregationalists, 200,000 by the Methodist Protestants and 300,000 by the United Brethren.

REPORT OF REBEL DEFEAT

Castro's Brother Credited With Leading Army to Victory.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 20—Via Willemstad, Island of Curacao, March 23.—It is unofficially reported that Gen. Juan Pablo Penalosa, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who, with 400 men, invaded the state of Tachira from Colombia, March 17, was met by 4,000 regular troops under Gen. Celestino Castro, brother of President Castro, and defeated. Details of the engagement are unobtainable, as the telegraph wires are cut. Another report says that Celestino Castro was not engaged with Penalosa's forces, but with a band of guerrillas.

WIN A THREE DAYS' FIGHT

Nicaraguans Defeat Allied Armies in Battle

Paris, March 21.—The following dispatch was received today by the Nicaraguan legation from Senor Gomez, the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua:

"Five thousand Salvadoreans and Hondurans have been defeated at Portillos De Namaisque, after a bloody three days' battle.

NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY

Washington, March 23.—The President has appointed George W. Woodruff, of the law department of the forest service, to be assistant attorney general for the interior department to succeed Frank L. Campbell, who has been transferred to the position of special assistant attorney under the department of justice.

RAISULI HEARD FROM.

Tangier, March 22.—It has been ascertained that Raisuli, with fifty horsemen and a camel train conveying his personal effects and booty, is now on his way to join the pretender to the Morroccan throne.

WAR ON ABSINTHE.

Paris, March 23.—The committee on hygiene of the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of the total prohibition of the distillation, importation, traffic in and sale of absinthe. The commission proposes that the manufacture of absinthe shall cease in one year and that after two years its sale become illegal.

KILL THEIR LEADER.

Tangier, March 24.—The Andjera tribesmen, who were recently defeated by Valiente, chief of the Andjera brigands, under the leadership of Abdess Adeck, who was appointed by the Mahzen to govern them, have assassinated Abdess Adeck and joined Valiente.

MARKET GETS $16,000,000

Cortelyou Rushes to Relief of "Street."

Deposits Made Today Are 15 Millions; Advance Interest Makes Up the Rest.

Washington, March 26.—Under instructions recently issued by the secretary of the treasury collectors of customs throughout the country were directed to deposit their customs receipts in the regular depositaries. This, however, did not embrace the so-called subtreasury cities. These instructions have been today enlarged by the secretary so that the public deposits with national bank depositaries in New York city will be at once increased about $15,000,000 from customs receipts under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907. This action is taken with a view to facilitating the redemption of the four per cent bonds of 1907 and also to render available additional funds for the usual disbursements occurring on April 1.

The secretary also has instructed the treasurer of the United States to mail at once to the owners the checks for interest due April 1, 1907, on registered bonds of the two per cent consols of 1890 and the four per cent funded loan of 1907. The subtreasury officers have been instructed to cash the checks on presentation and to cash on presentation any April coupons belonging to the bonds of these two loans.

Secretary Cortelyou's action today with reference to the deposits of customs receipts and the anticipation of April interests will result in immediately relieving the money market to the extent of about $16,000,000. Of this amount $15,000,000 will today be deposited in the depositary banks in New York city for which government, state, municipal, approved railroad, Hawaiian, Philippine and Porto Rican bonds will be accepted as security. About $1,000,000 will be paid at once in interest to April 1 on registered and coupon bonds. When questioned as to whether he would continue to make customs deposits from day to day the secretary said he was not prepared to announce definite policy in that regard, but said he expected to act liberally in making deposits of customs receipts.

FITZGERALD GRANTS QUIZ

Decides to Appoint Lunacy Commission for Thaw.

Justice Reaches His Conclusion Much Sooner Than Had Been Anticipated.

New York, March 26.—Justice Fitzgerald has decided to appoint a commission of lunacy in the Thaw case.

He communicated his decision very unexpectedly this afternoon to the attorneys for the state and defense, as an announcement was not expected before tomorrow afternoon.

It is understood that the flat issue created by contradictory affidavits filed with him caused the justice to take the action.

MANY WERE NEAR DEATH

Train Jumped Track at Edge of Chasm.

Antonita, Colo., March 21.—Eastbound Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 118, running between Durango and this place, left the track at a curve between Osier and Toltec Gorge, thirty miles west of here last night and thirty-five passengers had a miraculous escape from death. The engine and tender rolled down an embankment 200 feet to the bottom of a chasm. All the coaches left the track, several turning completely over and the rest alighting on their sides. The engine crew jumped in order to save their lives and Engineer Smith, of Chama, N. M., rolled down the embankment. He was overtaken by his engine, which passed over his body in its wild flight to the foot of the embankment. That he was not crushed to death is incomprehensible. As it is he is badly injured, but not fatally. All of the passengers were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

OARSMEN MAKE PASTORS

Many of Them Take Cloth After College.

London, March 26.—The recent 'varsity boat race has moved a statistician to look into the careers of university oarsmen after leaving college. When the jubilee of the Oxford-Cambridge race was celebrated in 1881 there had rowed for Oxford 243 different men and for Cambridge 240. Of the Oxonians no fewer than 108 became clergymen, and of the Cantabs 80, giving 38 per cent of the total to the church.

Of the same lot 31 Oxonians and 50 Cantabs became lawyers. The other professions and callings were nowhere. The Oxonians had 8 and the Cantabs 2 soldiers; the Oxonians 4 doctors and the Cantabs 2. Oxford had 5 embryo bankers and Cambridge 1.

The Oxford crews supplied one president of the Royal society, but no man has been discovered who applied himself exclusively to a literary or artistic career. The Cambridge crews had one literary man, one artist and one brewer.

The very first boat race, in 1829, seemed to set the tune for the future in this matter of after careers. One of the Oxonians cannot be traced, but the eight others all entered the church, one becoming a bishop, another a dean and a third a prebendary. The Cambridge crew only supplied three recruits to the church, one of whom became a bishop and another a dean.

The more ecclesiastical Oxford crew won the race.

WANTS SAUSAGE DEFINED

Lancet Thinks It Should Be Standardized.

London, March 26.—The Lancet, which ever loves to cast a keen eye on some homely detail of every day life, such as poison in postage stamps or the nutritive value of Christmas puddings, devotes an article this week to the sausage.

It admits that on the whole nowadays sausages are made with wholesome ingredients, "though," it says, "it is a common subject of jest, since it is so regarded as a convenient vehicle for materials which when undisguised certainly do not appeal to us as being suitable or even wholesome for purposes of food."

In spite of this improvement the Lancet is not satisfied and demands a "standardized sausage," so as to prevent it from being loaded with a cheap substitute, which is nearly always bread or broken waste biscuits. This, the Lancet says, is a palpable fraud, as the sausage is looked upon as a meaty and not a farinaceous food. Moreover, the price is approximately that of meat.

The Lancet therefore demands a "legal authoritative definition of a sausage."

DEATH RATE LOW.

Washington, March 26.—Only two deaths occurred among the 5,554 white laborers in the canal zone during February. Black water fever caused one of these deaths and tuberculosis the other. No deaths were reported among the 960 American women and children on the isthmus. The sick rate was 24 for every 1,000 persons for the month. Pneumonia was more prevalent than any other disease, 26 cases being reported. Three cases of smallpox, taken from incoming ships, were treated in the zone hospital. The annual death rate has now fallen to 4.2 per 1,000.

ON TO PORTO RICO.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 26.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary of the Navy Metcalf on board, arrived here today and left for Porto Rico last night.

TEGUCIGALPA CAPTURED

Honduran Capital Falls Before Nicaraguans.

General Caramo Comes to Life, With Tale of Torch and Sword.

Washington, March 26.—Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, received a dispatch late last night from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, announcing the capture and occupation of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

The engagements of the past week have been leading up to the taking of Tegucigalpa, and with the routing of the forces protecting the approaches to the city, the result was only a matter of a few hours. The capital is a bare seventy miles from Choluteca, which was taken Sunday, and both are in the heart of a rich mining country.

Minister Corea, who has all along predicted the early taking of Tegucigalpa, had nothing to add to the news of the Nicaraguan victory. His position, as already announced by the Associated Press, is that the fugitive president, Bonilla, will go to Salvador and again recruit his army for a second attack on Nicaragua, unless the United States and Mexico insist on maintenance of the neutrality of Salvador and Guatemala, and that if such insistence is made the war is virtually ended.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 26.—A few details of the capture of the Honduran-Salvadorean position at Choluteca by the Nicaraguan forces have been received. The Nicaraguans captured 1,500 rifles, a large amount of ammunition and quantities of field equipment.

The Hondurans and Salvadoreans had 200 men killed and about an equal number wounded.

Some of the Nicaraguan wounded who were captured by the enemy before President Bonilla fled are reported to have been hanged and their bodies barbarously mutilated.

President Zelaya has issued orders to the Nicaraguan forces that all wounded prisoners are to be treated with proper care.

Barbarity of Nicaraguans.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 21, via New Orleans, March 26.—News of the sacking of San Marcos, Honduras, under pitiful circumstances, an account of a fresh revolt in the interior of Honduras and information of considerable financial loss to American interests because of the war have been received here.

The sacking of San Marcos was related by Gen. Carcamo, of the Honduran army, whom Nicaraguan dispatches said had been killed at San Marcos on February 26. Gen. Carcamo was concealed for several days after his defeat at San Marcos and finally gined the Honduras lines uninjured. He then gave an account of the outrages perpetrated on the women and defenseless citizens of the captured town, which, he said, was looted and sacked by the soldiers of Nicaragua. Details of his story have not reached here.

The revolt reported here occurred at Camayagua, Honduras, where yesterday, March 20, 150 men armed and captured the plaza.

1,600 ARE ON A STRIKE

Garment Workers at Boston Allege Unfair Treatment.

Boston, March 26.—In an effort to enforce recognition of their unions, two thousand skirt, cloak and suit makers employed in about one hundred shops, went out on strike yesterday. Immediately afterwards the strikers held a mass meeting and it was voted that none of them would return to work at any of the shops until the firms signed an agreement recognizing the unions. Committees were appointed to call upon the employers. The three unions concerned are the skirt and cloak makers' union, the skirt and suit makers' union and the skirt and suit pressmen's union.

The difficulties between the employes and the clothing firms began about six weeks ago, when eighty employes of S. J. Shaprio struck, alleging unfair treatment and nonunion conditions.

As the result of several conferences during the evening twelve manufacturers signed the union agreement, and their four hundred employes returned to work today.

CHECKER CHAMPION.

Barker Defends Title Against August J. Heffner.

Boston, March 26.—Charles F. Barker, of Boston, successfully defended his title as national checker champion last night in the final game with August J. Heffner, also of this city. Barker receives the first prize, $150. The other prize winners in the tournament were Heffner, L. S. Head, of Bronxville; H. V. Reynolds, of Syracuse, these four finishing in the major division; H. Zink, of Boston; Willis A. Hill, of Lowell, and George Andrews, of Boston, the last three finishing in that order in the minor section.

From the players who participated in this year's tournament a team of five men, probably the four in the major section and Zink, will be selected to go to Great Britain next year and play English and Scottish teams for the international championship.

The final contest for the championship between Barker and Heffner began Saturday when two games were played, both being drawn. The men met again yesterday afternoon and the first contest also was a draw.

What proved to be the final game was won last night by Barker and the tournament came to a close.

NEW YORK HONORS BRYCE

Big Dinner Is Given for British Ambassador.

New York, March 26.—James Bryce, the British ambassador, was the guest of the Union League club at a dinner last night, when he met 600 prominent men in American political and business life. Former ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate, accompanied the ambassador to the dinner, where he was received by a company which included General Frederick D. Grant, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy; Senator Depew, of New York; Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin; Governor Charles E. Hughes and many others prominent in official and private life in the United States.

TOWER COMING HOME.

Berlin, March 26.—Ambassador Tower sailed from Bremen today for the United States on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Among the other passengers on the steamer are Germany's representatives at the opening of the Carnegie institute, at Pittsburg, Lieut.-Gen. Von Llowenfeld, general adjutant of the emperor; Theodore Von Moeller, minister of state; Dr. Reinhold Koser, chief director of Prussian state archives; Prof. Fritz Schaper, sculptor; Ernest E. Von Ihne, architect, and Lieut.-Col. Gustaf Dickhut. The latter, who was added to the delegation at the emperor's request, is the military instructor of his majesty's sons.

A GENERAL RAISE.

Washington, March 26.—The navy department has approved the readjustment of wages of the employes at the League Island navy yard, recommended by the local naval board. The result is a general increase in wages of wharf keepers, metal workers, pile drivers, shipkeepers, steam fitters, sheet metal workers, plasterers, all around machinists, ordnance men, toolmakers, millmen, riggers, sail makers and helpers.

OUDJA MOVE APPROVED

Occupation by French Troops Deemed Necessary.

Papers Feel Morocco Needs a Sharp Lesson to Restore French Prestige.

Paris, March 26.—The French press unanimously appreciates the gravity of the government's decision to bring the sultan of Morocco to reason and with no exception the newspapers support the cabinet's determination to restore French prestige in North Africa by the occupation of Oudja, which, it is considered, will make the Moroccuan authorities understand that France's national dignity can no longer permit the Moors to disregard with impunity their solemn agreements.

The government has given notice of its intention to reply fully to interpellations on the Moroccoan situation in the chamber or senate. Foreign Minister Pichon being prepared to furnish any information demanded. The French column "which is to move to Oudja," will be composed of detachments of the second regiment of Spahis, the second and sixth African rifles and contingents from the souavans and foreign legion, a large body of which have been camped at Lalla Marnia, in proximity to the frontier since last year.

SHARK BIT FINGER OFF

Sailor at Manila Hurt by Queer Acoident.

Washington, March 26.—A curious story illustrating the number and ferocity of the sharks that infest the harbor of Manila is afforded by an incident reported in the mail just received at the insular bureau from the Philippines. This is to the effect that, as one of the boats belonging to the little gunboat El Cano was being rowed out to the ship, February 9, the plug in the bottom of the boat came out, and to prevent it from being swamped, J. J. Dunlap, a sailor belonging to the El Cano, thrust his finger into the hole. The finger was immediately bitten off as though amputated by a surgeon, although the amputation in this case was by a shark. As the lost finger was used to pull the trigger of the rifle, the sailor will have to be retired, being incompetent to perform his duties.

SCHOOL FULL OF BOMBS

Russian Scholars Have Merry Time With Faculty.

Explosives and Ill-Smelling Chemicals Whiled Away the Time of Scientific Classes.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The High School of Sciences, situated on Vasili Island, was the scene yesterday of a series of explosions which, fortunately, brought no serious casualties in their train. The explosions were engineered by members of the senior and junior classes, whom the faculty were about to expel bodily for offenses against the discipline.

The first deafening detonation occurred in the lecture hall during a lecture. Several cupboards containing apparatus for chemical research were blown to splinters, and the instruments hurled out over the heads of the class.

During the rioting that followed some of the students hurled "stink bombs," filled with ill-smelling materials, at unpopular members of the faculty, and at the same time smaller bombs were exploded in other parts of the school and in the street in front of the buildings.

Nobody was seriously hurt. The school was closed and the police searched the dormitories.

NATIONAL ANTHEM'S BIRTH

Commemorative Exposition Is Planned for 1914.

Baltimore, March 26.—A popular movement has been started here looking to the holding of a national and international exposition on the banks of the Patapsco river in 1914 to commemorate the birth of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." It is proposed to select a site within view of Fort McHenry, where Francis Scott Key, as a prisoner, penned the famous lines.

The exposition has the hearty indorsement of all classes of people in Baltimore and throughout Maryland. Assurances have been received that the southern, eastern and western states will co-operate to make the fair a huge success.

FAMOUS SURGEON DIES.

Wiesbaden, Germany, March 25.—Prof. Von Bergmann, the famous surgeon, died here this morning. He was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, March 23.—Bradstreet's says today:

"Spring trade is at its height and the turnover bids fair to exceed even last year's, the stimuli being furnished by more favorable weather, the approaching of Easter and the visits of the country merchants to the larger centers. Improvement is reflected all around, even in the northwest, which now appears to be getting back to normal conditions, although collections are still backward in North Dakota. In fact, doubt as to the future is now here in evidence in the great producing sections of the country. At some points in the west, sales of dry goods on spring account are fully 10 per cent above those of last year, while fall business thus far placed is also in excess of that booked at this time in 1906. Collections, while not good, tend to improve in parts of the country, the south being conspicuous in this respect, owing to the fact that country merchants are discounting bills. While the car situation in the west has improved, conditions in the east are worse, but, nevertheless, a greater movement of cereals to market may now be expected.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ended March 21 number 157, against 168 the week before, the like week of 1906, 204 in 1905, 215 in 1904 and 175 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 32, as against 23 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.

"Clearings for the week aggregate: Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended March 21, aggregated 1,878,614 bushels, against 2,080,034 last week, 2,233,012 this week last year, 1,044,696 in 1905 and 4,326,304 in 1902. For the past 38 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 127,883,479 bushels, against 101,459,904 in 1905-06, 46,643,709 in 1904-05, and 192,478,142 in 1901-02.

"Corn exports for the week are 2,508,576 bushels, against 1,998,254 last week and 1,723,326 a year ago, and 2,976,886 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 49,822,223 bushels, against 92,226,271 in 1905-06 and 54,968,184 in 1904-05."

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., March 26.—Wheat opened considerably stronger on the strength of a reaction on Wall street and damage reports from the southwest. Continued warm weather is said to have affected growing wheat in the southwestern states to quite an extent. Green bug reports were also bullish. To offset the uplifting news, the northwestern car receipts were greater than last week or last year. The tone of wheat was strong and the buying light. Liverpool closed ½d up. Cash was ½c up at 77½c. The option dropped to 77⅛@ before noon. May was strong. It opened ⅝c higher at 78⅜c and advanced to 79c during the early hours. July went up in about the same proportion. The option opened ⅝c up at 79⅞c and later forged ahead to 80c. September gained ⅝c at the opening. From 80½c the option leaped up to 80½c before noon.

There was a nervous aspect in the wheat market during the later part of the session. The options gathered strength at times on damage reports from the southwest. These hard spots were followed by weakness upon the receipt of rain reports from Kansas and southwestern states. The failure of the Minneapolis Title & Trust company was a bear factor. The closes were: Cash 77c, May 78⅝c, July 79⅝c, and September 80¼c.

Corn was higher on light offerings. Later a sort of reaction set in, although at noon the prices were above yesterday's closing. Cash was unchanged at 46c. May gained ¼c at the opening, but lost ⅛c and was quoted at 46⅜c at noon. July was also up ¼c at 47⅛c, but sank back to 47c during the morning session. September began the day ⅛c higher. Later the option lost ⅛c and at noon was quoted at 47⅜c.

Trading in corn was dull. A quietude characterized the market and there were but few fluctuations. At Liverpool corn closed unchanged. The closes follow: Cash 46¼c, May 47c, July 47⅛c, and September 47⅜c.

There was a strong undertone to oats while offerings were light. There was no change in cash at 44½c. May opened ⅜c up at 42⅞c, but sank back to 42½c, yesterday's close, during the early part of the session. July was ¼c higher at 38⅝c, but lost only ⅛c before noon, when the option was quoted at 38⅝c. September opened unchanged and remained at 33⅞c.

Oats were quiet and steady with practically no features during the afternoon. The world's visible supply of oats, according to Bradstreet, showed an increase over last week and last year. Oats closed as follows: Cash 44½c, May 42½c, July 38⅝c, and September 33⅞c.

Clover seed took a sensational upward flight. Before noon the cash and March options reached $9.25, the highest price in years. The other options were also up. Light offerings, covering by shorts and a light cash demand were the features of the market. Cash and March opened 12½c up at $9.15 and then went forward to $9.25. April sold higher at $8.60. Before noon the price moved up to $8.80. October was 10c higher at $7.00. The option held this price firmly during the early hours.

The advance of clover seed continued in the afternoon. The price soared and reached new high records, which existed for 17 years. March and April shorts continued to get out from under by covering. This in turn frightened holders of October clover seed and brought about a reduction in this option. Cash and March closed at $9.40, April at $8.75, and October at $7.10. The dominant cause of the decline was the short crop of last year.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Mar26.	Mar25
Wheat—					
Cash	77½	77½	77	77	77
May	78⅜	79	78½	78⅝	78½
July	79⅝	80	79½	79⅝	79½
Sept.	80¼	80¾	80½	80¼	79¾
Corn—					
Cash	46	46¼	46	46¼	46
May	46⅞	47	46¾	47	46⅝
July	47⅛	47⅜	47	47⅛	46⅞
Sept.	47¾	47¾	47⅝	47⅞	47½
Oats—					
Cash	44½			44½	44½
May	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	42½
July	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38½
Sept.	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.15	9.50	9.15	9.40	9.02½
March	9.15	9.50	9.15	9.40	9.02½
April	8.60	8.90	8.60	8.75	8.55
Oct.	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10	6.90
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	71	71
No. 2	....	....	....	69	69
No. 3	....	....	....	66	66
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.20	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.45	7.45
March	....	....	....	7.45	7.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	76	76½	75¾	75¾	75¾
July	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛
Sept	78½	78¾	78¼	78⅝	78
Dec	78⅞	80⅝	79⅝	80⅜	79½
Corn—					
May	46¼	46⅜	46	46¼	45⅞
July	45⅜	46	45⅝	45⅝	45½
Sept	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	46
Oats—					
May	41⅜	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	41½
July	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛
Sept	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84¾	84½
July	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84⅝	84¼
Corn—			